THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2366.

"BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, THIRD CLASS." A Second Dividend of Sicca Rs. 180, a share, is now payable to Subscribers, who have established their right to the First Dividend, or to their duly constituted representatives, on production of the original Certificates of Admission.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th September, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public auction, at his residence, Chintzpooglie, (on the road leading from Parell road, to the House of Sir JOHN AWDRY'S, "*Bellair*") the Household Furniture and Property, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's ware, belonging to MAJOR MORRISON, Madras Cavalry. The same comprizes, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Couches, Chairs, a Handsome Mahogany Sideboard, an Ottoman, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c. &c. Catalogues will be published, and the Property on view, on Thursday next, the 4th Instant, and following days.

YATES AND CO. have received for Sale, by the latest arrivals, the following prime fresh Articles:—Table, Chrystal and Tarragon Vinegar, Cherrie Ratafia, Lemon Syrup, Soda Water, Walnut and Mushroom Katsup, Reading, Hervey's, Tomata, London, John Bull, Ship, Lobster, shrimp, Anchovy, and other Sauces, Sallad oil, Pickles, London prepared Chatney, Ready made Mustard, Hams and Cheese, Ox tongues, White and Red Herrings, Salt and Fresh Salmon, Gorgona Anchovies, Raspberry Vinegar, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. bottles of Mustard, preserved Lobsters, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Green pea, and vegetable Soups, Olives and Capers, preserved Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Black Currants, Red ditto, Plumbs, green Gages, Cherries, Damsons, Cranberries, Bullaces and Co's. Tripe, Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal.

Preserved Mint, Sage and Onions, Parsley, Celery Seed, Penny royal Mary golds, Marjoram, Thyme, Jams and Jellies, and a variety of other Stores.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The whole of the above are warranted as to quantity, and will be disposed of at a low rate.

ALSO,

4 Harriers, 2 Spaniels, a couple of Greyhounds, Europe Sheep, and a Europe Cow.

Meadow Street.

SALE by Auction.—On Thursday next, Messrs. YATES and Co. will sell by public auction, 60 patent Filtering Machines, 100 dozen of Padlocks, a Billiard Table with Mace, Cues, Balls and Stands, complete; also a Chaumiere Turtle, a very handsome one, cases of good Quills, several fowling pieces, 30 cwt. of Yellow Soap, French Clocks, Letter paper, 50 Hams, Plated ware, Prints, Hats, Japanned Tea Caddies, an Assortment of Glass ware, several uncleared lots of furniture, handsome Argaund Lamps with Moons—complete, blue cloth, unbleached linnens, bolts of Canvass and a variety of other Articles.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Meadow Street,

A CARD.

MISS ANNE YATES, of London, begs to inform the Ladies of the Bombay Presidency that she has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of fashionable Millinery and Haberdashery, and she will be happy to receive any commands from them for the above. A variety of London and Parisian fashionable cloaks, Pelisses, Bonnets, Dresses, &c., always ready or made to order at 24 hour's notice. Any orders will be received by Mr. H. YATES, Meadow Street, and the greatest dispatch possible will be observed.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
THE EAST INDIAN'S FRIEND, No. V.
Containing 12 extra pages of matter.

CONTENTS,—On Temperance Societies, Visit to a friend, A young man's hints to younger men on study, Temperance, On self Denial, Popular Essays on Science No. 2, Duelling, Metrical Paraphrase, Cacoethes Scribendi, An unsuspected witness, Thoughts of a Half caste, Heat and Colour, Contentment. Price 4 annas.

Applications to be made to the Publisher, or at the circulating Library in Nesbit lane.

FOR SALE,—A Dwelling House of two Apartments, situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near Bhendy Bazar, in Muccoond Gozersett's street, admeasurement 63 feet in length, and 31 feet in breadth, assessed No. 6, the property belonging to ESA KHAN bin MAHOMED HOOSSEN KHAN. For particulars apply to AGA MEERZA ALLY MAHOMED KHAN, Shoostry, at his Office, within the Fort, in Bake house Lane.

Bombay, 2d September, 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FOR
LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS,
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN,
IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ANNUITIES,
And for the Purchase and Sale of Reversions and Annuities.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1834.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
IN 5,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, TO BE AUGMENTED IN AMOUNT AND NUMBER, IF FOUND NECESSARY.

Five per cent. to be paid on the allotment of the Shares, and Interest on the amount of the Deposit to be paid to each Shareholder from the time of making such Deposit.

Apply to Messrs. BAGSHAW AND CO., Calcutta.

DRABJEE JAMSETJEE, Cloth merchant, begs to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has just received by the ships *Upton Castle, Charles Grant* and *Hector*, an assortment of superfine Broad Cloth, viz. Blue, Bottle Green, Black, Scarlet, Brown and Drab; Lady's Cloth, of a fine description, and of a variety of colors, coarse Broad Cloth of colors, also an assortment of Superfine Rich Imperial Cashmere, Cashmerett, Twilled Flannel, coarse, superfine, and gauze Flannel, Marino and Billiard Table Cloth, &c. Terms, Cash.

Bazar Gate, 2d September, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of this month, and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 2d Sept.*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander to sail 5th Sept., has a poop and good accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND and Co.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

TO sail with all despatch, the Barque HECTOR, 400 Tons, PEARCE COWLEY, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—Few things have struck intelligent foreigners, who have of late years visited England, with greater admiration than the regularity and tact with which the business of public meetings is there conducted. They remark that all classes of the people possess a knowledge, which appears to them almost instinctive, of the rules and forms to be observed on such occasions, and are so perfectly aware of their necessity, that any deviation in this respect from established usage, is at once checked by the Chairman, supported, if need be, by the good sense of the rest of the meeting. How far a meeting of our countrymen here might inspire the foreigner with similar sentiments, let the following little anecdote shew:—

On Wednesday last, some twenty or four and twenty gentlemen assembled not a hundred inches from the Town Hall, for the purpose, *inter alia*, of receiving the report of a Committee of their own body, and deciding on the adoption or otherwise of certain changes of system by them recommended. These were finally moved, discussed, and voted on *seriatim* by the meeting as separate resolutions. On one of them an amendment was moved duly seconded and a vote called for. But the gentleman in the chair after urging a variety of reasons, refused to put the amendment to the vote before the original resolution; a refusal in which, though equally contrary to usage and the sense of the meeting, he persisted so obstinately, that after the loss of much time it was in the end actually put to the vote, as being the only way left of getting over this impediment to business, whether the motion or the amendment should first be put! So much for the chairman.

The right of the Amendment to precedence was carried of course, but it will hardly be credited perhaps, that some members of the aforesaid Committee voted against it, and gave, as their reason, that as members of that Committee they felt bound to uphold the precedence of the motion, because, forsooth, it was for the adoption of one of their proposals!!! So much for members.

What is to be done for these unfortunate gentlemen? I really know not, Sir, unless to shew them by your permission how such doings look.

IN PRINT.

Friday morning.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, HELD AT BOMBAY IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST, 1834.

PRESENT.

Lieut. Colonel Vans Kennedy, *President in the Chair.*
James Farish, Esquire, *Vice President.*

Capt. Sir C. Malcolm, R. N.	Reverend J. Laurie,
M. T. Kays, Esquire.	Reverend J. Wilson,
J. A. Montefiore, Esquire.	D. C. Bell, Esquire.
J. Walker, Esquire.	Lieut. T. M. Dickenson,
P. W. LeGeyt, Esquire.	C. McLeod, Esquire.
J. A. Maxwell, Esquire.	J. McAdam, Esquire.
Geo. Noton, Esquire.	Capt. J. Bonamy,
Geo. Smyttan, Esquire.	Major J. H. Dunsterville,
H. Roper, Esquire.	and
	Lieut. Col. D. Barr.

W. E. Frere, Esquire,—*Secretary.*

Read and approved the minutes of the last meeting.

William Spratt Boyd, Esq. having been ballotted for, is duly elected a Member of the Society.

The following recommendations are laid before the meeting.

AS MEMBER.

Reverend Mr. Piggot, proposed by J. Farish, Esq. and seconded by Reverend J. Wilson.

AS SUBSCRIBER,

Captain Thomas Donnelly, of the 1st Grenadeir N. I., proposed by Lieut. Col. D. Barr and seconded by D. C. Bell Esq., is admitted accordingly.

Read a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esquire, Secretary to Government presenting a copy of an inscription found in the ruins of an ancient Town on the Arabian Coast, near Maculla.

Resolved—That the Society's best thanks be communicated to Government thro' Mr. Wathen, for the same.

The Secretary then read the following report from the Committee of management:—

REPORT.

The Committee in conformity with the request made by the late meeting, have taken into their consideration the supply of works furnished to the Library by Messrs. Longman and Co., and find that to the variety of instruction which have been from time to time forwarded to those Gentlemen, must in a great measure be attributed the complaints which the Members of the Society have with much apparent reason raised against the supply of Books; but they also find that Messrs. Longman and Co. furnish them with books at a much lower rate than they could hope to obtain them from any other person equally well qualified to select works for a Library of this class—they have therefore considered it advisable that they should continue to select the works required—and as many of the complaints arise from the delay in the receipt of the parcels in Bombay, they have suggested that Messrs. Longman and Co. should be put in communication with Mr. Richardson, who is in more constant correspondence with the Society than the former gentlemen.

The Committee also find that a further sum of £100 can, without in any degree affecting the fund of the Society, be placed at Messrs. Longman and Co's disposal; they have therefore addressed the following letter embracing such instructions as they think necessary to meet the wishes of the Society, to Messrs. Longman and Co. which they trust the meeting will adopt.

No. 1.

TO MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.
Booksellers, London.

GENTLEMEN —I am directed by the Society to enclose a list of works which they desire should be purchased, if procurable, and forwarded by an early opportunity,—they request however, that in binding these, as well as all works which you may forward hereafter, you will omit the No. of the Class on the backs, as by the carelessness of the binder many works have of late been erroneously classed.

2.— I am also instructed to inform you, that as the state of the Society's affairs render it no longer necessary to restrict you to the sum of £ 200 per annum for the supply of Books, as limited in the Secretary's (Captain Jervis's) letter of the 24th November, 1828, they have determined to place at your disposal a further sum of £ 100 per annum which they trust will ensure them a supply of *all* the standard works as they are published, whether Historical, Philosophical, Literary, or Scientific either in England or France, and likewise a further supply of Novels and other works of fiction, of which class they perceive many are published every season and highly spoken of by the reviwers, which have never been received at the Library.

3.— As many of the Cabinet Libraries and Encyclopædies now issuing from the press every month, are mere reprints of works published many years ago, and most of which are at present in the Society's Library, I am directed to enclose a Catalogue corrected up to the 30th June last, and to beg that you will only send out such numbers of the above mentioned works as contain original papers or works, not already in the hands of the Society.

4,—In conclusion I am directed to observe that, as notwithstanding all the pains you have taken to ensure the early transmission of Books, delays to a most inconvenient degree are still experienced in their reception in Bombay, it has occurred to the Society, that if you effect some arrangement with Mr. Richardson, of Cornhill, who has probably better opportunities from his connection with India than you enjoy, of hearing of vessels sailing for Bombay, and who makes up packets almost monthly of periodical publications for the use of the Society's reading Room which are received with great regularity, by which were that Gentleman to take charge of, and forward such works as you may have prepared for transmission at the same time with his own, the Society would be thereby greatly benefitted.

5.—I am, however, directed to remark that the Society have no wish that you should consider this as a direction to adopt that mode, but merely as a suggestion of an apparently convenient and practicable channel by which the Society may receive earlier supplies of books than they do at present, which is essentially requisite. and which they beg you will consider as of primary importance to the library.

8.—I have this day addressed a letter to Mr. Richardson, informing him of the plan which the Society have suggested to you for adoption, and requesting him, in the event of your availing yourselves of their suggestion, to take the necessary steps for furthering the object of the Society.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E FRERE, *Secretary.*

Bombay Society Rooms, 27th August, 1834.

N. B. Here follows a list of about 70 works.

They have also in bringing the suggestions contained in the above letter connected with Mr. Richardson to his notice, laid a further sum of £50 at his disposal for a further supply of Newspapers and Periodicals, and also directing him to discontinue sending some works which are received from Messrs. Longman and Co. as specified in the following letter which they would recommend for adoption.

No. 2,
Mr. J. M. RICHARDSON,
23, *Cornhill, London.*

SIR.—The Society having in a letter this day addressed to their Booksellers, Messrs. Longman &Co. suggested to them the advisability, in order to secure to the Society an early receipt of works, of sending such books as they have selected for the Library to you for transmission, as you are in more frequent correspondence with the Society than the publishers. I am directed in the event of Messrs. Longman and Co. adopting the plan suggested, to request that you will oblige us by putting the books on board the same vessel with your own parcels. Which are most punctually received by the Society, who will be happy to defray all expences entailed by this arrangement.

I am also directed by the Society to take this opportunity of informing you, that they have placed a further sum of £ 50 at your disposal, with which they beg you will furnish them with duplicate copies of the Westminister Review, Blackwoods Magazine, the Metropolitan Magazine, United Service Journal, and also with the following newspapers and periodicals:—The Proceedings of the R. A. S., Records. Athenæum, Times, and Standard newspapers—The New Monthly, Fraser's and Tait's Magazines.

The Society request that you will discontinue sending them the Library of Entertaining Knowledge and The Family Library, Medico chirurgical transactions and Annual Register. I have, &c.

(Signed) W. D. FRERE, *Secretary.*

Bombay, Societys, Rooms, 20th August, 1834.

It was then moved by Dr. Bell, and seconded by the Reverend J. Wilson, That the Committee's report be approved, upon which the Reverend J. Laurie proposed as an amendment, That the report be received with the exception of the clause "find that to the variety of "instruction which have been from time to time forwarded to those Gentlemen, must in a great measure "be attributed the complaints which the Members of "the Society have with much apparent reason, "raised against the supply of Books, but they also"—the amendment having been seconded by Lieut. J. M. Dickenson, was then put to the vote and carried by a majority of 14 to 6.

It was then put, That the sum of £100 per annum be placed at the disposal of Messrs. Longman and Co. as recommended by the Committee in their report.

To which Dr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Legeyt proposed as an amendment, That the sum of £ 15 per annum be placed at Messrs Longman and Co's. disposal, and that of that sum £ 75 per annum be at the discretion of Messrs. Longman and Co. laid out in duplicate copies of works of general interest. Upon the amendment being proposed, some discussion arose whether the Original Proposition or the amendment should be first put to the vote, and it having been determined to take the sense of the meeting on this point, it was put to the vote, when four appearing to consider that the Original motion should be put to the vote and eleven apearing on the opposite side, priority was taken by the amendment, which was accordingly put and thrown out; five appearing in favour of the amendment, and ten against it.

The original proposition was then put and carried by a majority of 13 to 2.

It was then put and carried unanimously that £ 50 per annum be placed at Mr. Richardson's disposal, as recommended by the Committee.

Moved by Doctor Bell, and seconded by the Reverend Mr. Wilson and carried unanimously, that orders be issued to the Booksellers directing them to discontinue binding Novels, Tales and Romances in the expensive Russia binding at present used, and that extra cloth boards should be substituted.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 24th September next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—A letter signed Monitor in your last paper contains a misstatement, which I beg you will give me room to correct in your next.

In his account of the discussion which took place relative to the Library at the last meeting of the Society, your correspondent makes the Mover of the Amendment on one of the Committee's proposals ask, "Why they should accumulate funds *or books* for their successors?" The words "*or books*", are entirely an interpolation of the writer's own, and formed no part of my argument, which was simply this:

That out of the declared surplus of Rupees 4000, a larger proportion than ½, or £ 100 should be allotted for the purchase of new publications, *of every description*, be it remembered; and, as until more copies than one, of new works of general interest, were procured, it was impossible by any plan of circulation to give 150 or 200 members and subscribers an opportunity of reading them in any reasonable time, that part of the increased sum should be devoted to the purchase of duplicates of such books, being at the same time of moderate price. I contended that those who paid so high a rate of subscription to a Library had a right to expect so much, or more, to be done for their contentment, and asked why we should accumulate funds for our successors? This question remains unanswered, and the proposal itself was met with an assertion, of which some proof would have been desirable, that its adoption would entirely change the character and objects of the institution.

The amendment after a most prolonged and singular opposition, was supported on the division by the respectable minority of five, in a meeting consisting of fifteen only, including the president and members of the Committee (whose proposal the amendment went to supersede) in number sufficient of themselves to constitute a majority. But if the members and subscribers at large were polled on the question, the majority, I suspect, and a pretty decided one too, would be found on the side of,

Your humble servant,
THE MOVER OF THE AMENDMENT.

Bombay, 1st September, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Gratitude has been ever denied to the office of a public censor, and perhaps the present case offers nothing sufficiently remarkable to alter this invariable rule. But I do not seek for thanks; all I wish is, that the few remarks, I am about to offer, may be received in the spirit with which they are given; it is that of a willingness to serve, not a desire to censure.

A great degree of form, and even indifference, has been often charged upon the established church, with too much truth to support the accusation; and I regret it should exist so much with our church-going population here. The clerk performs his duties well, and in a manner that might cause many of our London parish clerks to blush for their deficiency, if blushing were in fashion; but the custom has, unfortunately, forsaken the world, in a ratio equal to the increase of necessity for its use.

Be this as it may, I am sorry to see our clerk so ill-supported in the Responses. He appears tolerably qualified to sustain the whole burden of hebdomadal devotion; but were I in his place, I confess I should feel grateful, were the silent admiration of the audience exchanged for effective service. That Tropical climates, induce lassitude, is true:—But it is lamentable to see our coolness in devotion keep pace with the rise of the thermometer. In the Mother Country, the Responses are seldom heartily shared by the congregation: but I must not be thought too severe, for I only repeat an incontrovertible fact, when compared with Episcopalians, here. We see in England the mummy of devotion, here the shadow suffices.

I am, &c.
Fort George, 1st Sept. 1834. PRESBYTER.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. P. Manesty, 8th Regt. N. I. from the Deccan.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I. to Carranjah.
Major Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. to the Deccan.
Assist. Surg. P. Hockin, 2d Lt. Cav. to Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Belgaum, on Sunday, the 27th July, the lady of Captain T. B. Jervis, Engineers, of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, Mrs. Moutie, of a daughter.

At Royd Street, Chowringhee, on the 5th August Mrs. Henry Smith, of a son.

At the Circular Road. on the 11th August, the Lady of Peter Atkinson, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Dacca, on the 5th August, by the Revd. H. Shepherd, Mr. E. G. McCally, to Mrs. Jane Paul, relict of the late Revd. P. Paul.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 7th July, Mr. Moutie, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d August, Mr. A. Gomes, aged 60 years.

At Banjetty, Moorshedabad, on the evening of the 5th August, Gregor McGregor, Esq. aged 27 years.

At Sea, on board the *Mermaid*, Captain Stavers, from China, on the 3d July, Mr. Jas. Cullen, 3d Officer of that vessel.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.—1st Arab Ship Tawze, R. Richards, Master, from Bushire, and Muscat, left Bussorah 9th July, and 11th. Augt Muscat 25th.

Passengers.—56 Natives.

— Bounty Hall, T. H. Banding, from Liverpool, 23 May.

DEPARTURES.

None since our last.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne
HON'ALE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
DO. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
DO. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
DO. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Isabella, Anna, Robertson. John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Balfour, Lady Feversham, Hector, and Chas. Kerr.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, and Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze and Arab Ship Tawze.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 2d SEPTEMBER, 1834.

The *Bounty Hall*, Captain Handing, arrived from Liverpool, 23d May, at too late an hour yesterday afternoon, to allow us to do more than give a very cursory glance over our files of London papers, which we have received up to the 19th May. We scarcely remember an arrival so little interesting as this. We give the following as the result of our necessarily hurried glance over the papers she has brought. The Quadruple Treaty has been signed and ratified by France, England and Spain. The ratification by Portugal had been officially announced, but had not actually arrived in England. Figueira had surrendered to Napier on the 8th. May. The Queen's party was triumphing in Spain, and General Rodil had entered Portugal under the Quadruple Treaty, for the purpose of expelling the Carlists from that country. Don Carlos had escaped, and was said to have embarked for England; but this appears to be without foundation The report that Quesada had been defeated is correct, but the Carlists appear subsequently to have been dispersed in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna. The Trade's Unions appear to create no alarm, as the papers scarcely allude to them. We have extracted an article from the *Times* refering to them. From extracts given from the Provincial papers, it appears that some of Unionists have been committed to various jails for administering unlawful oaths. A public notification had appeared on the 8th May, giving notice of the intention of Government to reduce the 4 per cents of 1826. At first the plan appeared to meet approbation, but an opposition has been got up, headed by the Scotch Banks, and some of the manufacturing firms in the city. The Poor law Amendment bill, will most likely be thrown out of the lower house, as it meets with no support in its present form. The Swiss Government has refused to expel any of the Polish refugees except those concerned in the attempt to Revolutionize Savoy. Two Austrian frigates had arrived at New York with Polish Refugees on board. Considerable excitement exists in the United States in conquence of the proceeding against the Banks and much mercantile distress created. General Jackson had protested against the vote of the senate, stating he had exceeded his powers. The packet detained so long at Malta, reached Falmouth on the 13th May, by the *Flamer*. A court martial, of some interest in the Naval world, was sitting at Sheerness on Capt. Hugh Pigot, late of the *Barham*, on charges preferred by Lieut. Walker, commanding the *Alban*, Steamer.

We observe the following arrivals from Bombay:—*The Lady Raffles and Lady Gordon.*

We are happy to observe in last Thursday's *Government Gazette*, the revival of the Regulations against Cattle infesting the public streets and roads, and which, if strictly enforced, will be a source of congratulation to the community, in the removal of an intolerable nuisance from the public ways. There are two or three places we would beg to point out, where this evil exists in a greater degree than in others; and in one in particular, where, from the laziness of the animals, danger to carriages is incurred on dark nights, from the number of Cows lying about the road:—We allude to the Girgaum road in the neighbourhood of Mr. Higg's late stables. We have frequently, in passing along that road at night, been compelled to stop, until the Ghorawalla could clear a passage of the lazy brutes, and we have some recollection of a buggy having been upset there, some years back, by driving over a Cow in the dark. Another place we would mention, is the Green Market within the Fort, which appears to have been converted into a Cow-shed. We have never gone past it latterly, that we have not observed some six or eight Cows in it; which, from their propensity to make free with anything in their way eatable, and the tenacity with which they follow up their peculations, has caused the almost entire desertion of that market by the vegetable sellers, and driven them into the streets. In the Bhendy Bazar street, a few days ago, we saw a woman carrying a load of green grass, which a Cow took a fancy to, and nothwithstanding the interference of the passengers, she would not let go her hold until the woman was compelled to drop her load, to save herself from being thrown down, and dare not resume it until the Cow had obtained the best half of one of the bundles. Great however, as the nuisance occasioned by the Cows is, there still exists one of a tenfold greater magnitude, in some other parts of the town, and we sincerely hope the Police will forthwith exert its activity in causing its abatement. We mean the Pigs which infest some of the streets, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of the Jail. The filth created by them on, and in the vicinity of the Public road, about that quarter, is abominable; and we do hope, that if the parties to whom they belong, will not confine them, that the utmost severity of the regulations will we enforced against them. The state of repair also, of the Jail Road, is not very creditable to the contractor.

We understand the *Hugh Lindsay*, leaves Bombay for the Coast, with the Right Honorable the Governor, about the 25th instant.

We are happy to be able to contradict the report of Dr. Riach's death, inserted in our paper of Saturday last. Letters have been received from him by the *Tauz*, which arrived yesterday from Bushire, dated from Tehran, 30th May last, where it appears he has been detained on duty by the Envoy in coursequence of the death of Dr. Cormick.

We understand Captain Bethune (formerly Lindsay, of the Madras Horse Artillery,) has been sent out by His Majesty's Government to be employed in Persia, and that a considerable parcel of arms is on its way to the same destination, via Trebezond; also sent by the English Government. We have not been able to learn that any late news from Europe has been received by this opportunity: in fact, the latest letter we have heard of, is from Tehran, 31st May, which would render it impossible for them to be in possession of advices of so recent a date, as those we have received by several weeks.

By letters from Persia of a recent date, we learn that the Shah, who had been very ill, was better again. No Heir apparent had yet been named, but as Mahomed Mirza was approaching from Khorassan, and as he has received a conditional promise from the Shah, it is probable that he will be the man. He must first adjust, however, the claim of Russia for *five hundred thousand Tomaums*, as the price of his nomination: and how this is to be done without money, of which he is said to have none, and by what other sacrifice instead, we have yet to learn.

CALCUTTA.

The following translated extract from the *Pekin Gazette* reports the death of the *left hand* member of the Burmese Embassy at that Court:

"The *Peking Gazette* of March 1, 1834, reports the death of an Envoy from Birmah or Ava. There appear to have been three, as usual,—a Principal, with a right and a left hand assistant. The third is he who sickened and died."

"The Board of Rites requests the Emperor's authority to pay the usual attention to his remains in offering incense, sacrifice, &c., to his manes. The tribute-bearers, his companions, do not wish to carry his Body to Birmah, but solicit a spot wherein to inter him."

"The Board next ask, whether they may give towards the interment 300 Taels, as was done on two former occasions by the late Emperor Keaking, to a Cochin-Chinese. and to a Siamese Tribute-bearing Envoy, the first of whom died at Peking and the other at Canton."

"His Maiesty's reply does not appear."—*Calcutta Courier, Aug.* 12.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The following is the substance of a private letter from Canton received by the *Sylph*:—

"*Opium*—The arrival of four vessels from Calcutta within a short period of each other with large supplies of Patna and Benares has caused rates to fall even as low as drs. 535 to 520 for cash, nor can we hope that prices will materially rally until the close of the season when, should the consumption be equal to the past few months, we look for about drs. 570 for Patna; but the Benares is likely to be drs. 20 or 30 under Patna. The new Malwa has not arrived in large quantities, and holders being firm, sales have been made at drs. 600 to 595 for small parcels. Considerable sales were previously reported to have been made for arrival at drs. 540 to 560 The weight and touch are considered good, and prices entirely depend on the truth of current assertion, that only 10 to 12,000 chest will come on from Bombay and Damaun. The general deliveries are good, particularly in Bengal. Three or four of the principal brokers keep out of sight still, and one of the largest junk traders to the Coast is forced to curtail his operations, being much pressed by the Mandarines.

"*Cotton.*—Bombay staple of best quality has been sold at taels 13 to 13 2 per pecul, and new Dhobra at from 10 to 11 taels per pecul: few of the muster bales being yet up from the ships just in, large sales have not been effected, but as the Chinese already remark on the foul state of some lots, we look for a very material decline in inferior descriptions. Only a few hundred bales of new Bengal have come in. Some *superior* Jalone has been sold at taels 14 5, which could not be obtained for 1,000 bales. It seems probable that large imports in excess of 50,000 bales of sorts will reduce our market to 10 and 11 taels for Bengal; and Bombay staple, under an import exceeding 120,000 bales, must fall to taels 9 5 to 11,

"*Rice.*—The crops promise abundance, and good Java and Manilla rice is at Spanish dollars 2 10 to 2 20 per pecul; inferior as low as 1 90. About 2 40 is offered for Bengal Moonghy, or say 2 90 per bag.

"Straits' produce dull at the quotations in the price current. New Betelnut will be safe if to be laid down at drs. 2 50 per pecul here or at Macao.

"Banca Tin drs. 16½.

"Good Ratans, drs. 2 50 to 3 50.

"Exchanges are nominal at 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d*, by the English houses, and very few American bills are now offering. The last were negotiated at 4*s.* 10*d.* per dollar.

"Sycee scarce, as well as Gold; some lots of each metal have been found inferior.

"Several ships are laid on and offering for charter to British ports; £6 to 6 10 per ton *from Whampoa* has been their rate of freight."—*India Gazette.*

CALCUTTA MARKET,—MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

INDIGO.—As anticipated, the unfavorable weather which prevailed at our last and continued to the 8th instant inclusive, has been productive of much injury to the plant in lower Bengal; the advices which have been received estimate the damage to considerable extent; but upon more disinterested calculation it may be rated at about 8,000 maunds. This, with previous losses from drought and other circumstances considering that production had been conducted upon an extended scale, may give the crop of the season at an equality with the last in quantity, say about 90,000 maunds.

RAW SILK.—Business to some extent has occurred in the past week in respect to this produce:

Bauleah...		40 mds.	*a* Sa. Rs.	10 7 p. b. sr	cash.
		16 ,,	*a* ,,	10 0 p. f sr.	
Hurrypaul.	English markets	19 ,,	*a* ,,	10 4 ,,	
		18 ,,	*a* ,,	10 8 ,,	
		20 ,,	*a* ,,	10 11 ,,	
Cossimbazar.		15 ,,	*a* ,,	10 7 ,,	
		27 ,,	*a* ,,	10 9 ,,	

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The below mentioned are reported with the transactions of purchases in the past week, intended chiefly for the English markets:

Bandanoes, Cossimbazar.	40 pieces	*a* 155 0 pr corge each		
Choppahs.	ditto ..... 150 ,,	*a* 138 0 ,,	2 10 per cent.	
	Bullopspore. 170 ,,	*a* 138 0 ,,	cash.	
Corahs....Cossimbazar.	1,500 ,,	*a* 145 8 ,,		

The assortments are reported in respect to prices as in our last.

LAC.—The below mentioned sales are reported to have obtained in the past week, and shew the market still sustained by an active demand.

			Sa. Rs.	
[redacted]	[redacted]	41 chests	*a* 43 0 p. b. md.	cash
Shell..	for Eng. markets	30 "	*a* 45 8 ,,	cash
	ditto....	423 mds.	*a* 26 8 ,,	
		28 "	*a* 29 0 ,,	
	Furruckabad	10½ "	*a* 32 0 ,,	

SALTPETRE.—The following purchases are reported of occurrence in the past week:

		Sa. Rs.		
Chupprah	English market	1500 mds.	*a* 514 p. b. md.	cash.
		5 9 ,,		2 10 p ct.
		1000 ,,	*a* 6 4 ,,	

The advices from Europe concerning this produce are unfavorable: imports from Turkey and Egypt had been brought to compete with it in the market, and although much inferior would necessarily progress in improvement, and under any circumstances tend to operate against the prices of the East India product. Nitrate of Soda from South America also affects prices in the home markets; the prices current of the assortments are however reported without change or diminishment from our last quotations. The stock in the market is heavy:

SUGAR.—The transactions in the past have been less extensive than in the previous week. The following purchases are reported to have obtained:

Benares.	for the English markets	800 mds.	*a* Sa. Rs. 8 10 p. b. md.		210 ct. cash.
		160 ,,			
		400 ,,	*a* ,, ,, 8 8 ,,		2 20 ,,

COTTON WOOL.—The demand for shipment to China continues, but the market is insufficiently supplied with produce. The following purchases are reported with the transactions of the past week:

Boomur ghur or Bar da..	for China	500 md.	*a* Sa. Rs. 16 5 p. b. md.	2 10 p. ct.
		500 ,,	*a* ,, 16 4 ,,	
		1,000 ,,	*a* ,, 16 0 ,,	

OPIUM.—Business during the past week has been rather active, and sales to some extent have occurred. The following are reported in some cases at an advance on the prices of the previous week. Firmness on the part of the holders of the drug, and necessity to purchase at his advanced stage of the season, probably contribute to the present excitation of the market:

Patna..	85 chests	*a* Sa. Rs.	975 per chest.
	15 ,,	*a* ,,	970 ,,
	20 ,,	*a* ,,	980 ,,
Benares	10 ,,	*a* ,,	945 ,,
	15 ,,		
	10 ,,	*a* ,,	950 ,,
	20 ,,		
	10 ,,	*a* ,,	952 ,,

The prices of the day are reported as below:

Patna.....held at Sa. Rs. 975 *a* 980 per chest.
Benares....ditto ,, 950 *a* 955 ,,

The exports according to clearances in the past week, are as below:

Per ship *Captain Cook*, to China, Behar				10
,, Ship *Adelaide*, to Singapore, Benares				10
,, Ship Golconda..	China.....	Behar.. 5	60	95
		Benares 55		
	Singapore..	Ditto ...	35	
" Ship *Marion*.....	China.....	Behar. 165	175	195
		Benares 10		
	Singapore.....	Ditto.....	20	
			Total chests	310

The ships now receiving are the *Asia* for China, and the *Sophia* for Singapore.

The stock in the Warehouse this day, is

Patna	710
Benares	193
Chests ...	903

BULLION.—The following transactions applicable to this division are reported with the occurrences of the past week:

Sycee Silver.....		1,200 sa. wt.	*a* Sa. Rs.	98
Gold....	China impt.	1,900 ,,	13 0 per 100 sa. wt. *a* ,,	13
	Dust, Strait ditto.	120 ,,	14 6 per sa. wt. *a* ,,	13
			9 0 ,,	

No importation obtains by the vessels under report, nor does there appear to be any exportation by the clearances of the week. A remittance of 25 lakhs of rupees in silver coin, intended partly for Furruckabad and partly for Benares, obtains from Government by the *Experiment* flat, which proceeds this day under tug of the iron steamer.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.—The fluctuations in the past week are a fall of one rupee per cent. in the premium of the Remittable Loan, and of 4 annas per cent. in the higher numbers of the 2d Five per cent. The third five per cent. is reported at an advance of two annas per cent.

FREIGHTS.—May be quoted as in our last, but as there is the probability of a considerable accession of tonnage in the market from the influx of shipping both from home and from other ports in search of employment here, the rates are susceptible of modification, and may be expected to fall in the progress of the season.

To London { Dead Weight, from £2 5 *a* 2 10 per ton. / Light Goods..... " 2 15 *a* 3 15 / Bullion at one-half per cent.

SINGAPORE.

TRANSLATION OF A RESSOLUTION PUBLISHED BY THE JAVA GOVERNMENT, ON THE 9TH INST.

(*Extract of a late letter from Batavia.*)

1st—On the importation of foreign Woolen or Cotton Goods—the duties fixed by the publication of the 14th Feby. 1824, shall be raised to 50 or 70 per cent. according as such importation takes place direct or by a circuitous route, provided those goods shall have been manufactured in Countries with which the kingdom of the Netherlands is not on terms of friendship, whether such importation is made on Dutch or foreign bottoms.

2nd—On the Importation of foreign Woollen or Cotton Goods into a port of Netherlands India, the Commander, Supercargo or Agent of the ship, or whoever it may concern, shall prove, at Batavia to the Director of Government revenue, and elsewhere to the chief Local Authority, that they are manufactured in Countries with which Holland is in terms of friendship; in case of such proof being deficient, the goods shall be subject to the encreased duty of 50 or 70 per cent.

3rd—As proof of the Origin of such goods, shall be received Original Invoices and commercial letters, bearing indubitable marks of correctness. One year after the date of this, these documents must further be authenticated by the Netherlands Consul residing at the place from which the goods were sent.—*Chronicle, July* 24.

ROCKS DISCOVERED BY THE SYLPH.

To the Editor of the Singapore Chronicle.

SIR.—I beg you will publish the following remarks for general information:

Bark *Sylph*, 19th July, 1834, 4 P. M. observed a group of Rocks well elevated (say 18 to 20 feet) distant about 4 miles—they were in one with Low Island bearing S. ½ W. Peaked Island off the Great Natuna N. ½ E.—a few minutes after saw Haycock Island from the deck, had then, the following bearings—Rocks (which I now denominate Sylph's Rocks) S. S. E. ¼ E. Centre of Low Island south—Haycock Island S. W. by W.—Peaked Island N. by E.—High Mount or Great Natuna N. E. ½ N. extreme of the small Islands off the southern part of the Great Natuna N. E. by E. ¾ E.—these would give the Latitude of the Rocks 3 24' North Longitude 107, 50' East—I consider these Rocks very dangerous, laying in the track which vessels might take working down the China Sea, (as we were doing) in the S. W. Monsoon, and not being delineated in the Charts.

On the 17th June, 1833—the *Sylph* struck on a Coral Bank of the Great Natuna and remained on it about a quarter of an hour; when aground had the following bearings N. W. Island W. by S. ¾ S. Peak on Great Natuna S. E, by E. as we stood to the Eastward from the bank had 3, 4, 5, and 17 fathoms.

18th June, 1833.—At 1. 45 P. M. shoaled suddenly from 17 to 3½ fathoms on the Shoal to the N. Westward of the Great Natuna (laid dawn in Horsburgh's Charts as doubtful) have all aback and deepened into 14 fathoms—stood N. E. along the edge of the Shoal—3 P. M. hauled up N. N. W. in 30 fathoms then no ground.

Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT WALLACE,
Commander of the Barque Sylph.
Singapore Roads, July, 1834.

PENANG.

THE "LEE GOAN."

The Brig *Lee Goan* on her passage from Malacca to this Port, was attacked off the Arrows by two pirate prows: and so unsuspicious did the smallest appear, that she was permitted to come very close, when she hailed the Brig and asked for some wood and water and enquired if there was any opium on board, on being answered that these articles could be procured at Malacca the largest prow was observed coming up very fast and her consort making preparations for an attack on the *Lee Goan*, when her commander sent up a rantacker in the main top and fired it at the prow; and although several of the shots told, the pirate would not shear off, but continued a running fight for five hours until a fresh breeze sprung up and favored the escape of the Brig.—*Prince of Wales' Isl and Gazette, July* 5.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(*By the Bounty Hall.*)

TIMES, MAY 7.

The Paris papers of Monday, which we have just received by express, bring no domestic news of any importance. They supply accounts from Bayonne of the 30th ult., in which we find some particulars of the affair between the Carlist insurgents and the Government troops on the 27th on the road between Tolosa and Pampeluna. A dreadful conflict is said to have taken place on that occasion. The insurgent forces were completely de-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

feated and routed, and the Government troops, headed by Quesada and El Pastor, entered Pampeluna. The numbers engaged on the two sides are not stated.

MAY 10.

It will be seen by our Parliamentary report that the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill was last night read a second time; but the most cursory perusal of the debate will convince every one that there is not the slightest chance of such a bill ever receiving the sanction of the House of Commons. If it should survive the mauling and mutilation it is promised in committee—which is by no means certain—still even they who generated the monster will not know it again. There was hardly a single member who spoke in favour of the second reading that had not many and serious objections or doubts to urge against it, while there was almost unanimity in condemning those unconstitutional powers with which it is proposed by the bill to invest the *Boares* or Boards of Commissioners, whether central or centripetal. Indeed, the House appears determined not to let off either it or its authors as easily as Sir S. Whalley was inclined to do. It is evident, we think, that the House meditates making a most woful and ridiculous example of it and them in committee. As an instance of this disposition of the House, we beg attention to the following passage from the very sensible speech of Sir Francis Burdett, who voted for the second reading of the bill:—In the days of no reform a "measure for some reform was introduced by Mr. "Curwen, and the act that followed on it is still "called Mr. Curwen's act; but it so happened "that having passed the second reading, it was so "changed in the committee that, with the exception of a few lines of the preamble, not a part of "the original remained when it came out. I will "vote for the second reading of this bill, in the "hope that in the committee it may share a some-"what similar fate."

In the mean time we are happy to inform our readers that there is a prospect that the evidence by which it is pretended that the necessity or the wisdom of the clauses of the bill can be made out, will at length be completed, or at least brought more nearly to a completion than it is at present. The shuffling *Chronicle*, one of the organs of the commissioners, makes the following announcement, which the slavish *Globe* re-echoes:—One "of the most instructive portions of the Ap-"pendix to the Poor Laws' Report will be volume "F., containing the *foreign* communications; but "we understand that the difficulty of procuring "printers capable of French and German composi-"tion will retard its publication. In the mean "time copies of the proof sheets of some portion of "it have got abroad, and an interesting paper,, by "Count Arrivabene, has been published separate-"ly, as an appendix to the reports of Messrs. "Cowell, Cameron, and Wrottesley." *Foreign* communications! but we might have anticipated as much, for anything more un-English than the enactments of this measure, which is founded upon the Report, as the Report is founded upon the Appendix, it has never before been our misfortune to read. But to make this mention of "volume F." intelligible to our readers, it is necesary they should be informed that the Poor Laws' Commissioners have hitherto brought forth only ten folio volumes of appendices, the last of which is appendix E. It would seem, however, that the Commissioners are the most remarkable of all the animal kingdom for superfetation; and the old women above-mentioned, who "do for them" on this trying occasion, mean, by the announcement we have copied from them above, that the Commissioners may be expected shortly to be delivered of their eleventh. We cannot, from the extraordinary paging of these volumes, give any description of them to our readers, except by mentioning their number, size, and weight. They are ten in number, their size folio, and their weight half a hundred weight *minus* seven pounds! And yet "the "cry is still, *they come*!" God help the members of the House of Commons whose imperative duty it of course is to read them all—and it would be exceedingly disrespectful in any one to doubt that every hon. member will punctually perform that duty.

MAY 13.

By a letter, dated Barcelona, April 30, from a person worthy of credit, we learn that the great force of the Carlist faction of Arragon had entered the Catalonian territory, and had there been completely routed by the Queen's troops, with the loss of 600 killed and 200 prisoners.

The letter further states, that the greatest enthusiasm every where prevails for the *Estatuto Real*, which is viewed by all respectable Spaniards as the plank of national salvation, and the rock against which are destined to be shipwrecked all the perfidious contrivances of the satellites of despotism, and of those fatally misled men whom neither time nor misfortune has yet been able to teach on which side is truth and right, and on which exaggeration and passion.

MAY 16.

On the re-asembling of the House at 5 o'clock, writs were ordered for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Jeffrey, who has accepted the office of a Judge of Session,—for Leith, in the room of Mr. J. Murray, who has accepted the office of Lord Advocate,—and for North Derby, in the room of Lord Cavendish, now Earl of Burlington.

MAY 19.

We are glad to see that the excellent speech of Mr. Spring Rice against the motion for the repeal of the Union has been published in a separate form. It exhibits a mass of important and convincing facts (some of them never before given to the public) arranged with great perspicuity and skill; but the speaker has shown that he not only knows how to select facts—he is competent to the more difficult task of reasoning on them. The argument and the facts together have, we suspect, set the question at rest, and have effectually silenced even those who of course are not to be conquered by reason—we mean the Repealers.

With respect to this part of the subject we may take this opportunity of saying that we do not think sufficient importance has been attached to certain admissions extorted from Mr. O'Connell.

1. He admitted that the question had been argued in the fairest manner, and that if he could not reconcile himself to the house, the house had more than reconciled itself to him.

2. That the report of his advocacy of protecting duties was not correct, and that at present he was adverse to all such systems of protection.

3. That the proposed tax on absentees, of 75 per cent., was not defensible, but that he was in favour of a law to prohibit persons from having estates in both countries.

Under this latter absurdity an Irish proprietor wholly deserting his country, and performing no local duty whatever, would escape, and persons like Earl Fitzwilliam and the Duke of Devonshire, who have done more to improve the condition of their tenantry than half our residents, would be subject to forfeiture.

The first position confutes his argument respecting the inattention and indifference of Parliament to Irish affairs. The second deprives him of the support of those ignorant manufacturers to whose selfish interests he has appealed. And the third declares to the Irish people that the bait had offered them of 75 per cent. on a supposed rental of 3,000,000*l.*, and which he recommended should be applied to the purposes of taxation, is no longer to be presented to their acceptance.

These three points, in our opinion, really amount to an order for disbanding the repeal forces.

We wish it to be well understood by the trades' Unions, that the strong disapprobation which has more than once in the columns of this journal been expressed of their proceedings, because of the tyrannical spirit by which all their rules and declarations appeared to be actuated, arose much more from the cruelty they exercised over poor journeymen unwilling to join their unions, than from regard to the interests of the masters, who were better able to stand up against oppression and less at the mercy of these persecutors. Our tables are covered with communications from journeymen tailors,—some who had been coerced by the members of the strike into a submission under which they and their families have ever since been suffering the extremities of want; others who have endured insult, outrage, and torment of every kind because they would not surrender; but all in the same strain of deep dismay and lamentation for the misery brought upon themselves and and those dependent on them, by the wicked selfishness of the knaves who direct these unions, and the infatuated blindness and stupidity of their already starving followers. We have reason to trust, however, that the triumph of leaders, and the delusion of their victims, are on the point of terminating together, and that all present necessity for adding to the preventive or penal code of English law, which most people apprehended would be the consequence of such wholesale attacks upon the liberty and property of our industrious countrymen, will be set aside by the bursting of the frightful bubble; while any future occasion for legislative interference will, we hope, be averted—at least until the lesson of experience now gained shall have been obliterated, and the existing generation of cheats and dupes shall be followed by some fresh race of untaught adventurers.

The present condition of those misguided people, who have struck for wages, and for regulations which, if acceded to, would deprive skill, industry, and morality of all their advantages over the dissolute, incompetent, and idle workman, we conjecture to be one of real wretchedness, and that the strike at least, if not the union, is on the immediate eve of dissolution. The funds described for months back by the tailors, to make believe—the inconsistent humbug—that the wages *out of which* those subscriptions had been paid were not sufficient to live upon, are now, as we are assured, very near their complete exhaustion. The poor fellows are beginning to open their eyes, to suspect the tricks that have been played upon them, and to accuse and quarrel with their (mis) leaders. The weekly allowances have dwindled down to almost nothing, and if the master tailors by and by refuse to take back the whole of the confederated hands, which probably they cannot do without the gross injustice of dismissing all those who have partially supplied their places, the rejected parties must betake themselves, not with the best grace in the world, we should think, to the poor rates of their respective parishes. So much for the attempt to put down free labour by force. There are some curious proofs, we hear, extant—perhaps ere long they may be in our possession—to show that the funds of the Derby Union did not pay the costs of that ill-considered enterprise, and that no small share of what *was* forthcoming has been pocketted, as we believe is far from unusual, by the agents and managers. There is a little pamphlet published on this matter of "Trades' Unions and Strikes," which exhibits much good good sense and practical knowledge of the subject.

The following is a quotation:—

"The object of this work is to show what has been the effect of former Trades' Unions, whether they have done good or harm to those engaged in them. * * * *

"The most extensive and best organized union which the working classes have ever been able to form is that which exists among the cotton-spinners. The peculiar nature of the coston trade has given the members of this union a power and influence greater than is possessed by any other Trades' Union in the kingdom; for though they do not form more than a tenth part of the workmen engaged in a cotton-mill, their labour is absolutely necessary to the working of the establishment: consequently, if in a cotton-factory containing 400 workmen, the 40 spinners engaged in it choose to turn out, the other 360 persons employed must necessarily cease working at the same moment, however unwilling they may be to join in the turn-out.

"Thus these 40 men, by uniting together, can exercise a complete control over the master and all the rest of their fellowworkmen, compelling them to cease working whenever they please. The men also possess great power of inflicting injury on their employers, owing to the enormous fixed capital usually invested in cotton-mills—a cotton-mill is frequently worth 80,000*l.*; the interest of this exceeds 75*l* weekly; consequently that sum must be lost to the possessors of such a mill every week that the men hold out. In most trades, that of tailors for instance, there is little or no fixed capital employed, therefore the men have comparative litle power to injure their master, by striking. The spinners have availed themselves of these advantages in every possible way: they have been united together throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, for more than 30 years; their wages being in general 30*s.* a-week, they have collected large sums in subscriptions; they have made the most compact and best regulated union that ever has or probably ever can be formed; and they have had numerous turn-outs and struggles with their masters for advances of wages: therefore it will be highly useful to see what has been the effect of this Trades' Union—what good the members of it have been able to obtain from the unusually favourable circumstances in which they are placed. For this purpose we shall give an account of some of the principal strikes which have been made by the spinners' union.

"The most extensive and persevering strike that has ever taken place is that which occurred in 1810, when all the spinners in all the mills in the neighbourhood of Manchester, including Stockport, Maccelesfield, Stayley-bridge, Ashton, Hyde, Oldham, Bolton, and as far north as Preston, simultaneously left their work, and had the strike continued a little longer the whole of Scotland would have joined it: as it was, 30,000 persons were thrown out of employ; many of them paraded the streets of the above towns during the day, shouting and hooting at the residences of those persons who, they supposed, were inimical to their cause; attacks were frequently made on the factories, in defiance of the police, who were utterly inefficient for protection; many masters were unable to leave their mills for fear of their lives; and such workmen as were got to supply the place of the seceders were held prisoners in a state of almost continual seige in the establishments where they worked. During this turn-out the men who had struck were supported by the contributions of those who were in work, and the sums so collected amounted, for a considerable period, to nearly 1,500*l.* weekly, of which Manchester alone paid upwards of 600*l.* This fund was for some time sufficiently large to enable the union to make a weekly payment of 12*s.* to the spinners who had struck; but the contributions, and consequently the allowances that flowed from them, gradually fell off, till they at length ceased altogether, and those who depended on them were consigned to utter destitution. The principal object which the workmen had in view was to raise the wages in country districts to a level with those in Manchester: at that time 4*d.* was paid in the country parts for spinning a pound of cotton, and 4½*d.* in Manchester, and to raise the country wages to the latter sum was the aim of the union.

"When the constitutions of those in work failed, such of the men as had laid by money in the days of their prosperity resorted to it for their support, and thus the hard-earned savings of perhaps years of industry were consumed in this hopeless warfare. Furniture, clothes, every article of comfort or convenience that their cottages contained, was then disposed of, and these unhappy victims of their own folly, voluntarily endured the greatest privations in the groundless expectation of at length attaining what they had turned out for.

"The required advance of wages was not obtained in a single instance, and after four months of misery the men returned to their work, some even accepting employment at the rate of 2*d.* per pound, instead of 4*d.*, which they had been previously earning; thus submitting to a reduction of one-half from those wages to raise which, everything they possessed, and, almost life itself, had been staked.

"In the year 1824 all the spinners in Hyde turned out for an advance of wages; the result of which was, that the men, after enduring the greatest hardships, and costing the union between 30,000*l.* and 40000*l.* for their support, came back to their work at the same wages which they had turned out to raise.

"In 1829 another serious turn-out took-place, by which 21 mills and 10,000 persons were thrown idle for six months. John Redman, a workman, says, with reference to this strike, in his examination before the factory commission last year—'The consequence was, that at the end of six months they came into work again at a reduced rate of wages; and I fear that it will be long before Manchester operatives recover from the evils which were entailed upon them by that turn-out.' In addition to the common outrages which have always accompanied strikes in the cotton trade, this was sullied with the crime of assassination. Many masters were shot at; but those villanous attempts were unsuccessful, except in the case of Mr. T. Ashton, whose murderers have hitherto escaped unpunished; and it is only within the last month that a clue has been obtained which, it is to be hoped will lead to the discovery of those who committed this atrocious crime.

"The last great strike amongst the spinners took place in December, 1830, when 3,000 spinners at Ashton and Stayleybridge, left their work, by which 52 mills and 30,000 persons were thrown idle for ten weeks, when the men returned to their employment at the same wages which they had been receiving before the turn-out."

Will these examples be lost upon the miserable blockheads who threaten the master tailors with a refusal to work?

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Saturday.—We have had a very general and extensive demand for Cotton throughout the week, and the trade has purchased freely, at full prices, for common American, at ⅛*d.* to ¼*d.* advance on fair to good, and Brazils are fully ¼*d.* per lb. higher. There is great steadiness in the market, which closes healthy. Speculators have taken 6,000 American, 2,900 Pernam, 500 Bahia, and 500 Maranham; and exporters 800 American, 400 Maranham, and 400 Surat. The import this week is 33,309 bags, and the sales are 46,790 bags—namely, 640 Sea Island, 15¼*d.* to 18*d.*; 60 stained ditto, 9*d.* to 13½*d.*; 13,000 Boweds, 7⅞*d.* to 9⅜*d.*; 14,080 New Orleans, 7⅜*d.* to 9¾*d.*; 7,240 Alabama, &c., 7¾*d.* to 9*d.*; 3,390 Pernams, 10¾*d.* to 12*d.*; 2,300 Bahia, 9¼*d.* to 10½*d.*; 4,120 Maranham, 9*d.* to 11½*d.*; 280 Para, 8⅝*d.* to 9½*d.*; 120 Demerara, 11½*d.* to 12*d.*; 80 common West India, 7⅜*d.*; 100 Egyptian, 14⅜*d.*; and 1,320 Surat, 5⅞*d* to 7¾*d.* per lb. There has been a fair demand for cotton to-day, although less business has been done than on any former day this week; the quantity sold is about 4,000 bales, at steady prices—namely, 420 Maranhams, 11*d.* to 11¼*d.*; 2000 Sawginned ditto, 9½*d.* to 9⅝*d.*; 100 Pernams, 11½*d.*; 60 Sea Island, 16½*d* to 17*d.*; 150 Surats, 6½*d.* to 6⅞*d.*; and remainder in American, from 8*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb.

AMERICA.

By the last accounts received from America it would appear that the difficulties of the commercial world are not yet over; indeed, that the height of the commercial crisis is not yet reached. The Senate has decided by a great majority that the conduct of the President, in withdrawing the Government deposits from the United States Bank, by which this embarrassment was first created, was illegal and unconstitutional, while the House of Representatives have come to a totally different conclusion. The subject has occupied both houses for the last three months, and there is scarcely a town, a district, a county, or a division of the Union, from which a petition or a remonstrance has not been sent to the Government or to the Legislature on one side or the other. In the mean time numerous failures are daily taking place. Great enterprises of national improvement, such as canals and rail-roads, have been interrupted from the difficulty of realizing funds—manufacturing industry has been arrested in its career—and commercial credit in New York and other large towns has been shaken to its basis.

The refusal of General Jackson to recharter the Bank of the United States, by placing his *veto* on a bill for that purpose, which had received, after long deliberation, the sanction of both Houses of Congress, has gained him the favour of some of the private bankers and of the extreme democrats; but has entailed upon him the odium of the high commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the nation. The latter, therefore, in the House of Congress, at public meetings, and throughout the medium of the press, declare their hatred and alarm in no measured terms. The mildest epithets which we find applied to him in some of the New York journals are—"Tyrant, usurper, "enemy of his country," and such other names as we usually reserve for Don Miguel or the late Dey of Algiers.

There can be no doubt that America has witnessed no derangement of her financial and commercial system like the present for the last 10 years; that there was no symptom of its approach till last September; and that, however it may end, its immediate cause has been the unnecessary interference of the Executive, against the will of the Legislature, with regard to the great establishment which for the last 18 years has given regularity and security to the currency of the Union. The private or State banking system of America is bad and insecure. The banks are too numerous, and having little to lose, are too adventuous in their issues. There is not among all the 300 or 400 banks of the United States a metallic basis on which to rest the tenth part of their paper engagements. The general bank, which has now in its coffers more than half of the specie belonging to them all, was the only check on their operations. the only regulator of their conduct, and the only remedy against their inconveniences and abuses.

Since the fate of this establishment is sealed by the sole *fiat* of the President, it has been thought necessary in some of the States to come to the assistance of public credit by authorizing state loans. This has been the case in the State of New York, whose local Congress, sitting in Albany, seems to have little or no sympathy with its trading and the monied interests of New York itself, the great commercial capital of the American Union. This legislative body has authorized on loan to the state banks belonging to its own territory of 6,000,000 dollars, or, in other words, has empowered these banks, in certain proportions, to issue more notes than they did before, when the extent of their circulation was the cause of their danger. On the other hand, as we see by the "Report of the Union Committee," which was adopted by the signers of the memorial to Congress at a meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, the chief merchants and public men in New York see no salvation to the country but in the restoration of the Government deposits to the bank, and the continuation of the existing or modified privileges of that great establishment.

This "Report," to which we observe subscribed, among other high names, that of Mr. Gallatin (who has written one of the ablest works on currency which has of late appeared), would be interesting even in the country, were not its views and information partial and limited in their nature, being chiefly confined to the state of New York. But even the condition of the city banks of that northern capital is sufficient to illustrate the observation which we made about the excessive issues of these local banks. In New York itself there are not less than 19 banks of issue! Their notes and liabilities now amount, according to "the Report," to Drs. 15,500,000, and all the cash in their coffers to meet public demands in this season of crisis amounts only to £1,650,000! We may perhaps soon return to this subject.—*Times, May 8.*

It has been mentioned in the last advices from New York, that on account of the great pressure on the local banks, a loan of Drs. 6,000,000. had been authorized by the Legislature of that state, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the credit of those banks. This is a measure on which it seems necessary to convey a specific caution to the monied interest of this country, for we have seen letters from New York, written by men of intelligence and observation, which broadly affirm that it is exceedingly unpopular on the spot, so much so, as to make it certain that the money will not be raised there, and very strong belief is at the same time expressed that such a debt, contracted for such a purpose, will not be sanctioned by any succeeding Legislature, and that any set of foreign capitalists, consequently, who thought proper to engage in such a transaction would be tolerably certain to lose their money. In fact, it is affirmed in the letters above referred to, that notice has already been given to such aliens resident in New York as might be likely to become tenders on this occasion, that the acts of one Legislature will not be allowed to bind its successor, except for purposes of internal improvement, and that the loan, if made, will not be repaid. The whole of this may be taken, perhaps, merely as evidence of the extent to which party spirit prevails in New York on this bank question, but the intimation of it may not, nevertheless, be without utility.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW YORK, April 7.—"Two Austrian frigates arrived here last week from Trieste with Polish refugees on board; they have been landed without being taken notice of. Amongst the well-informed their situation has caused sympathy, and subscriptions for their benefit are set on foot. without being, I believe, very productive, nor is there much occasion for it, as on landing Drs. 40 per head were paid to each by the Austrian consul, and I hear that scarcely a man among them able or willing to use his arms or hands but has had an offer of fair remuneration for his work; some have accepted situations as gardeners or assisters, some have trades, such as shoemakers, smiths, &c., and find immediate employ or offers thereof; others have formed associations of 10 or 20 and engaged teachers to instruct them in the English language, before they can accept with advantage any emplement. The officers of the frigates are mostly Venetians and speak Italian only. They speak of the men (the privates) as well-disposed people, who are desirous to earn their bread by honest labour, well pleased so far with the success they have met with, and who, after having so long been under the surveillance of the police, can scarcely realize the total absence of it here. The officers, on the other hand, unaccustomed to any other employment than the use of the sword, and disinclined to any kind of labor, have very poor prospects here, and probably to a man are determined to return to England and France, in expectation to find employment in the armies of Europe. I hear that a few have embarked already, and you may take it as a general rule that hands are wanted in this country for every species of manual labour, and for which they are better remunerated than in any part of Europe, whereas provisions are cheap; thus all those who are young and healthy, and not addicted to intemperance, improve their condition; they arrive here poor, especially the Germans from the interior, ill fed and poorly clothed, and a few years hence are generally seen quite metamorphosed, well and differently clothed, evidently well nourished, and in thriving condition. Such is the extent of our territory, that in spite of the rapidly increasing population, there will and must be a want of labouring hands for a century or two to come."—*Times, May* 12.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Public announcement has at length been made of the plan for the reduction of the 4 per cents. which is to the following effect:—

"REDUCTION OF THE 4 PER CENT. ANNUITIES, 1826.

"All holders of 4 per cents. commonly called '4*l.* per Cent. Annuities, 1826,' who shall not signify their dissent, shall have for every 100*l.* of the said 4 per Cents. 100*l.* of New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, the dividends upon which shall be payable on the 5th of January and the 5th of July in each year.

"The said New 3½ per Cent. Annuities shall be added to and consolidated with the existing New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, and shall not be liable to redemption until the 5th of January, 1840.

"The holders of 4 per Cent. Annuities, 1826, to receive the half-year's dividend which will be due thereon at the 10th of October, 1834, and the first dividend—namely, one quarter of a year's dividend—to be payable upon the said new 3½ per Cent. Annuities on the 5th of January, 1835.

"Books will be opened at the Bank of England on Thursday, the 8th of May, to Wednesday, the 28th of May, both days inclusive, for receiving notices by themselves, or their agents, of those persons who may be desirous of dissenting.

"Persons who shall be out of the United Kingdom during the whole of such period shall in such case be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 6th of July, 1834. And any person who may be in any other part of the world, except Europe, to be permitted to express such dissent at any time before the 1st of March, 1835.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within the period before-mentioned will be deemed to have assented.

"Persons signifying their dissent within those periods will be paid off in such order, at such time, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct.

"Treasury Chambers, May 7."

Of this plan, in the form now proposed, a favourable opinion is generally expressed in the city, as a plain straightforward measure, manifesting a proper confidence in the resources of the country, and not threatened with any serious objections or difficulties in the course of its execution. It is obviously indispensable to its success that the 3½ per Cents. should rise to par at the least, as all persons would otherwise be dissenters to the conversion, and in this there are some persons certainly who anticipate difficulty, but we suspect that the measure has been prepared with too much foresight to leave any probability of it, and that a command of money is in reserve far greater than there are likely to be dissentients to call for. At present there is an actual advantage to be made in the sale of 4 per Cents., and by investing the money in the existing 3½ per Cents., of about ⅝ per cent., but a few operations of this kind would soon do away with that advantage, and bring the stocks to the same level. The union of the new stock with the large mass of the existing 3½ per Cents., though the dividends are payable at a different quarter of the year, is held to be a judicious feature of the measure, and has been adopted, without doubt, because the other class of 3½ per Cents are redeemable at the will of the Government; while the others, with the 4 per Cent. now converted, are not redeemable till the year 1840. A further conversion therefore, and on a much larger scale than this is looked for early in the next year,

The stock-market assumed a better tone, after the promulgation of this notice, and some advance took place, though in itself of no great moment. Consols left off at 92⅜ to ½ for the account; the 3½ per Cents. at 99¾ to 100; the 4 per Cents. at 100⅜ to ⅞; and Exchequer-bills at 48*s.* to 50*s.* premium.

In the foreign-market much more quiet existed than yesterday, and nothing having transpired to confirm the reports then in circulation, Spanish bonds are recovering, though they have not yet reached their former level. They left off at 35 to ⅛, and Portuguese stock at 77 to ¼. In the other foreign funds there is a very firm market and generally some improvement, but the business done has been on a small scale.

It appears by letters from Demerara to the 29th of March, and from Barbadoes to the 4th ult., that the sugar crops in those colonies were very backward, owing to the dry state of the weather. There being upwards of 30 vessels loading at Demerara for England, freight was difficult to be procured at the low rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

By the report of the proceedings of the Legislature of Antigua relative to the Slavery Abolition Bil, the Government of that island still adhered to their original determination of absolute and entire freedom on the 1st of August next.—*Times*, 8.

It now turns out that the account of the embarkation of Don Carlos for England, at least at the time and in the manner described, is a fabrication. From the quarter, in which it was first circulated, there can be no doubt that such a piece of intelligence was transmitted by the telegraph to Paris, and the opprobium therefore of such an infamous deception does not rest on this side of the Channel. At present the whole affair is involved in so much mystery that it is impossible even to form a conjecture of the exact origin of it, but every one in any way connected with Spain is highly indignant at the imposition, and will not spare any trouble to bring the authors of it to light.—*Times*, *May* 12.

By an express from Paris, which left after the departure of the estafette, intelligence was received in the city this morning of the arrival of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, with the news that Don Carlos had quitted Portugal and embarked for England. This produced an immediate effect on the price of Spanish stock, which rose considerably. The current rumour was in the first instance that the loan had been adjudged on terms favourable to the claims of the English creditors, but no positive intelligence relating to that contract has yet been received. Of the actual flight of Don Carlos no doubt is entertained here, though another piece of news circulated with it, that Don Miguel had also agreed on terms for giving up the contest and quitting Portugal, is held to be premature. Cortes, bonds closed at 36⅝ to ⅞, and Portuguese at 78¾ 79. The other foreign funds all continue firm.

It has been matter of surprise to many persons here that a more decided advance has not taken place in the funds, in consequence of the promulgation of the plan for the reduction of the 4 per Cents, but it turns out, at least there is every reason for believing so, that an opposition to it has been got up by a body no less formidable than the Scotch banks, who, out of their hostility to Ministers, have determined on employing what power they possess, which is by no means inconsiderable, in preventing the measure from taking effect. With this view, they are said to have sold stock extensively since it first became known that such an intention was entertained. An opposition more impotent cannot, however, easily be imagined. The London capitalists, who support the plan, are more than a match for those of the north, and the attempt therefore can only recoil on themselves, and on their constituents and allies. Large sales, as was anticipated, have taken place to-day in the 4 per Cents., which have declined in pirce, and approach nearer to the level of the 3½ per Cents. Exchequer-bills have also fallen, because as the 4 per cent. stock sinks nearer to par, it becomes a more eligible investment of money to the bankers than they are, as the repayment in full in October next, with interest up to that time, is secured under the new arrangement, which makes, in fact, a better return than Exchequer-bills. Consols closed today at 92⅜ to ½ for the account; Exchequer-bills at 49*s.* to 51*s.* premium; 4 per Cents. at 100½ to ⅝; and 3½ per Cents. at 99⅞ to 100.—*Times, May* 9.

A circular has been forwarded from Calcutta to the merchants of London for the purpose of pointing out to them the outline of a plan which they consider best calculated to carry into effect the proposed steam communication between the East Indies and Europe, and calling upon the capitalists of the metropolis to use their best exertions in securing the ultimate success of the undertaking. According to this scheme, it is proposed that a capital of 12 lacs of rupees (120,000*l.*) should be raised, that four steamers of 200 horse power each to be built—one to run between England and Alexandria, and the other three to be employed on the eastern side of the Isthmus, one at Bombay and two at Calcutta.. The steamer from Bombay is to be despatched so as to arrive at Socotra two days previous to that from Calcutta, which is to call at Madras and Ceylon. On the arrival of the steamer from Calcutta, the Bombay steamer having had two days to clear the boilers, &c., the passenges will be immediately transferred to that vessel, which is to start without delay for Suez, and there receive the passengers from Alexandria by the Mediterranean steamer, as the departure of the vessel from England is proposed to be so arranged as to ensure a punctual arrival. The Bombay steamer is then to return to Socotra, there transfer the passengers for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, into the other vessel, and then pursue her course with those for Bombay. The communications are intended to be quarterly. A contract for the conveyance of despatches, mails, &c., is proposed to be entered into with the Government for five lacs of Rupees for five years, Government receiving the postage of the letters. We are not very sanguine, from what has heretofore been done, of a very cordial reception of this project by the merchants of London, but it now appears to be nearer completion than has yet been the case, and as the East India Company and the Government have, politically speaking, a decided interest in its success, it certainly will be highly disgraceful to all concerned should it be suffered now to drop, The merchants resident in the whole of our East India possessions have acted nobly, and shown a degree of public spirit which cannot be too highly praised. Those of the mother country will not, it is to be hoped, suffer themselves to be outdone.—*Times, May* 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A conference having been solicited by the Commons, the managers were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Charlemont, Earl Grey, and the Marquis of Conyngham. On their return from the painted chamber, they laid before their lordships the following address, to which the Commons desired the concurrence of that House:

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons, in Parliament assembled, feel it our duty humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to record in the most solemn manner our fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connection between the two countries, and to the peace, and security, and happiness, of all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

We feel this our determination to be as much justified by our views of the general interests of the state, as by our conviction that no other portion of your Majesty's subjects is the maintenance of legislative union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves.

We humbly represent to your Majesty that the imperial Parliament have taken the affairs of Ireland into their most serious consideration, and that various salutary laws have been enacted since the Union, for the advancement of the interests of Ireland, and of the empire at large.

In expressing to your Majesty our resolution to maintain the legislative Union inviolate, we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty that we shall persevere in applying our best attention to the removal of all just causes of complaint, and to the promotion of all well-considered measures of improvement.

Earl GREY rose to move that their lordships should agree to the address. He would not have pressed it forward without allowing time for discussion did he not feel assured of the support of the House; if it were not a question involving the peace, safety, and integrity of the empire. If not checked, the evil spirits who have created the agitation on this question might proceed to a pitch of confusion fatal to the welfare of Ireland, if not of the empire, (Loud cheers.) It could only be followed by a deluge of blood, with nothing but evil result to Ireland "My lords, that spirit of insubordination and violence which has been for some time so wickedly, for I cannot use any other term—that has been so wickedly excited—(cheers)—must be put down; there can be no compromise—(cheers)—it must be put down by a strong arm, or else the government and the prosperity of both countries will be entirely destroyed. I trust, therefore, my lords, that your lordships will concur in the address, which meets the pledge you have already given to the crown, of your determination to support it and resisting that spirit which has already worked so many evils, and which will produce more if not effectually prevented. My lords, acting in the spirit of that determination, I will pledge his Majesty's government to use the power vested in them, fearlessly and resolutely to support the interests of both countries, and more especially the interests of that deluded people whom the endeavours are made to excite, and, if they should prove successful, will inevitably ruin. (Cries of 'Hear, hear') My lords, it is put to me that I opposed that Union I would now support, I did so. When acting almost alone in the House of Commons—Mr. Fox being absent—I felt strongly, and offered the measure my feeble opposition. But looking back at the circumstances of the times, and recollecting the feeling by which the parties were actuated who proposed the Union, and looking also at what passed since, and, above all, seeing the manner in which the Union has operated to the advantage of Ireland, I must say that I think I was mistaken in the course I then took. (Cheers, and cries of 'Hear.') I say, my lords, that much has been done, and that much remains to be done for the good of Ireland, and that Parliament is engaged in a course of measures for that purpose. No man, my lords, is more sincerely desirous than I am to persevere in that good work for the support of peace and good-will in Ireland, on which all the interests of that country depend, and which, if put an end to, will be attended with absolute ruin to that country. (Cheers.) I derive considerable confidence as to the manner in which this address will be estimated by the whole country, from the votes of last night which appear in the papers now on the table before your lordships. (Hear) This address appears to have been carried in the other House by a majority unparalleled in the annals of Parliamentary history. (Great cheering.) While 39 Irish members voted for the address. (Hear.) In Ireland, it is not true that the general feeling is in favour of repeal. And whatever feeling has been produced in its favour is the result of the most mischievous proceedings. Indeed the wealth and intelligence, and the great majority of numbers will support the Union, and feeling confident of the success of this measure, and that your lordships will support the authority of the laws, while, at the same time, as far as human means can, you will correct any real cause of complaint, I conclude by moving that this House do agree to the said address"

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after the speech of his noble friend, felt that he need not occupy their lordships' attention for more than a few minutes. The last occasion of an address from both Houses was when the life of the King was endangered; surely this was precedent enough for pursuing a similar course now that not only was the King's safety endangered, but the integrity, nay, perhaps the existence of the empire. He could not but think that if any thing could open the eyes of the Irish people to the delusion in which bad men had involved them for their own ends, it was the result of the elaborate debate in the other House, and the majority of their own representatives against the measure. When the Irish people found that in all the variety of taste, temper, and talent that distinguished the representatives of England, Scotland, and Wales, not *one* was prevailed on to hold up his hand for the repeal of the Union—yes, there was a solitary exception, but that exception only strengthened the rule;—when the Irish people saw this would not they perceive also the utter impossibility of ultimate success to these wild and mischievous projectors? How was it that Ireland, gifted as she was, was prevented from reaching the point of prosperity which God and nature seemed to have destined for her? It was because men gifted with genius and talent enough to raise themselves honestly to power, preferred to industry and honourable gain a life of agitation, and support derived from a species of political mendicancy. (Cheers.) One poet, the second of modern times, and perhaps the third among all nations, had been reduced by the political contests of his country to such great penury that he had to receive alms from his countrymen. (Hear, hear) Did he rejoice in this? No! He recorded, in immortal verse, that the alms of his countrymen were received with a sensation that made every fibre of his system quiver with shame. He hoped that few gifted with such genius could long endure such shame. (Hear.) He felt assured that the Irish people, perceiving that their leaders could not prevail, would join the two Houses of Parliament in the redress of grievances, in the honourable effort to root from the statute book the few remaining sources of legislative ill, and then set themselves to repair and beautify their social structure. He entertained the most sanguine expectations that their lordships would follow up the good to be derived from the vote of last night, and that, instead of relaxing in their endeavours to remove the grievances which pressed on the Irish people, they would wisely legislate for that people's best interests, and, above all, hold out their hand cordially to that party which had been hitherto too little considered in every way. He alluded to the middle party in Ireland, of whom his noble friend, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, had repeatedly spoken in that House in the highest terms of commendation. The party he alluded to were equally removed from the extreme violence of one party on the one hand, as well as from the extreme violence of the other party on the other. That party was loyal and patriotic, and its feelings were completely in support of keeping up the Union between both countries.

The Duke of Wellington cordially concurred in the address. The Marquis of Londonderry complimented Earl Grey on his change of opinion after thirty-four years experience. The Marquis of Westmeath could not avoid expressing his deep sense of acknowledgment to the House of Commons on this occasion. The address was unanimously agreed to. A conference with the Commons was held, and it was communicated to both Houses that at half-past one, Thursday, his Majesty would receive the address. Adjourned.—*Atlas, May* 4.

EXAMINER—APRIL 27.

The French Government has introduced two measures; one for increasing the army to 410,000 men, the smallest number with which it professes to be able to coerce the disaffected: the other for the more effectual punishment of all who are taken in arms against the Government, who assist in any insurrectionary acts, or who possess arms or ammunition without the license required by law. These propositions are of a less despotic character than the public were apprehensive of; but the Committee of the Chamber is expected and almost invited by the new Minister of Justice, to name the latter measure, by subjecting all person accused of rebellion to the jurisdiction of Court Martial. The *etat de siege* which so scandalised the public two years ago, is thus to be made permanent.

The horror and disgust of all Paris has been excited by the conduct of some of the soldiers of the 15th regiment of infantry who, having been fired upon during the late insurrection by a pistol shot from one of the upper windows of a house in the Rue Transnonain, entered the house and massacred all the inhabitants, to the number of between twenty and thirty persons.

The Repeal debate is adjourned over to next week. A curious effect of this heavy discussion is, that it has turned Sir R. Peel to a Merry Andrew. The facetious Baronet has, with much curious lore, shown Mr. Fergus O'Connor's claim to the crown of Ireland, and the ceremonies proper to his coronation. We think, that in the order of things, and to avoid contention, the settlement of the crown of Ireland should be fixed before the repeal is carried. Mr. O'Connell must have pretensions founded on the popular suffrage; but as there are likely to be many claimants, with excellent titles, it will perhaps be desirable to repeal the Union of the different counties, and make kingdoms of them all. We propose Mr. Shiel for Tipperary.

It is understood that Mr. Justice James Park and Mr. Justice Alderson will be immediately removed to the Exchequer, whilst Mr. Baron Vaughan will go to the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Williams to the Court of King's Bench.

The Court of Common Pleas was on Friday thrown open to the bar, the Serjeants having the precedence after King's Council.

Captain Drummond, tried at Cork for the murder of his mate, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

ORIGIN OF TRADES' UNIONS.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—It is said that great effects sometimes spring from the simplest causes, and it may be curious to know from how simple a circumstance these formidable bodies of the trades originated. It is well known that the waves of the sea are represented at the theatre by blue or green stuff, spread over the stage, but before "Science had unlocked her golden stores" to the theatrical machinist, the heaving of the waves was enacted by sundry ragged urchins, who bobbed vigorously up and down beneath the artificial ocean, at the rate of six pence a-night. Now these wavelets, thinking their services not sufficiently rewarded by so small a consideration, set their wits to work, and the next night, after the preliminary flash of lightning and growl of thunder, to the astonishment of all, the sea was unruffled as a mill-pond—flash succeeded flash, and peal after peal; the tempest raged—but not a wave stirred. Poor Farley ran about as one demented, but all to no purpose,—the waves had struck for wages! What was to be done? for now another storm was brewing, and on the wrong side of the lamps—the combination was successful—they obtained the shilling. But the result was not encouraging; for the indefatigable Farley, aided by the entire scientific talent of the theatre, so adroitly contrived springs, pulleys, and lines, that ere another week the triumph of machinery was manifest—by his contrivances

he waves arose in a more perfect manner than before, and the unonists were therefore dismissed to seek fresh channels for their industry. This is the earliest union and strike that we know of.—*Atlas, May* 4.

APPLICATION OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY FOR A CHARTER.

A privy council was held on Thursday, in the council chamber, Whitehall, for the purpose of hearing counsel in support of the application of the London university to the crown, for a charter, on the one side; and the arguments in opposition to it on the other. The council chamber, in consequence of the interest attached to the subject, was crowded throughout the day with distinguished individuals; amongst whom were Earl Grey, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ripon, Earl Bathurst, Earl Carlisle, Lord Holland, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Grant, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, &c. &c. There were also present the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London. The learned judges who presided were the Lord Chancellor (Brougham), the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (Denman), the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer (Lyndhurst), and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir N. C. Tindall). The counsel representing the several interests of the parties chiefly concerned were—for the London university, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Kinnersley; for the university of Oxford, Sir C. Wetherell and (it was understood) Mr. Follet (who also appeared for the faculty of Medicine); for the university of Cambridge, Mr. Bickersteth and Mr. Starkie: and for the college of surgeons, Mr. Frederick Pollock and Mr. Richards.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said that it was not the intention of the London university to ask for a power of conferring degrees in divinity, having resolved, from motives of respect towards the numerous and various classes of dissenters, to leave to the parents of such youth as might be sent to receive their education at the university the formation and direction of their religious principles. Their lordships must be aware of the great advantages which would flow from the establishment of a university in the metropolis, with the power of conferring degrees on students. It would be a power of great value to the community; and, as an instance, he would refer to the great advantages which the population of Glasgow derived from the establishment of a university there—the people were well educated; and, looking to India, the benefits to this country from it were in great measure owing to Scotch education. As matters now stood in London, great numbers of persons were obliged to go a long distance to qualify themselves for a degree, and numbers who were inclined to give their sons good educations were by this discouraging and disadvantageous circumstance, deterred from doing so. When he reflected how many eminent men there were at the bar, who never had it in their power to go to Oxford or Cambridge, and who were obliged to toil in consequence considerably longer then they otherwise would have been required to do before they could get called to the bar, and who tried to collect what little money they could to enable them to get called to it; and when he reflected also that of all persons there were none who required a more liberal education than gentlemen of the bar, he thought such reflections and results strong arguments in favour of the object he was advocating—namely, the extension of a charter to the London university. The next subject of the charter to which he would refer, was "Medicine:" it was a profession which vitally concerned every man in the community; and it was of great consequence that those students studying it in the London university should have a degree conferred on them by that institution. All the physicians now in London had been obliged, at a heavy expense, to take their degrees at Cambridge or Oxford. It was a profession, as he said before, connected with all parties; and the facilities to its full and complete study and acquirement should therefore be promoted as much as possible. Every department of education, under the heads he had referred to, was attended to in the London university, and under the direction of able professors; and it wanted nothing but the charter to place it on a fair equality with the other universities on those particular points. Few universities had received such ample encouragement at their first starting as that for which he now appeared. The students in the university, in 1828, amounted to 624; in 1829, to 630; in 1830, to 545; in 1831, to 433; in 1832, to 441; in 1833, to 489. The decrease in the last two or three years was principally in the law students, and attributable to other law institutions having been commenced nearer the Courts, which many of those who formerly attended the university then attended. In the medical school there was an increase of students in the latter year of 66. The university, within the last three years, had established a juvenile school in connection with it, and which, in the years 1831-2, contained no less than 340 scholars. He was entitled to say, that the London university, considering the expenditure which was necessary to establish it, and the difficulties with which it had to contend, could not but be considered as successful. On behalf of the university, then, he prayed his majesty to grant it a charter, and that their lordships would advise his majesty to do so. What had the universities opposed to his application to fear? With their rich endowments, their long-standing, their fellowships, scholarships, and other numerous advantages, what had they to fear from the London university, which could never expect to enjoy the one-fiftieth part of such benefits? They (*the Oxford and Cambridge universities*) must always command the aristocracy of the country, and those persons desirous of entering the church should all resort to them. It was objected that there were various schools of medicine, to establish which, much money had been expended, and which would suffer from the London university, under the establishment of the application. He was firmly of opinion, that the study of medicine would be greatly advanced by the university, whose intention was not to grant a degree, unless the person applying for it should previously have made a proficiency in the necessary branches of education.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: You ask for a charter, you say, on the ground of fair rivalry and competition. Now to that, King's college, St. Thomas's Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, and other hospitals, would say they were labouring under a disadvantage, for they were not empowered to give a degree, while the London university was, and consequently the halls and lecture rooms of the London university would be frequented by the students from King's college, &c, which institutions would complain that they were not in a situation to participate in the benefits of the London university. Every hospital in the metropolis, and medical school (such as the one in Windmill-street, remarkable for the illustrious and celebrated men it produced), would then say they had a right to a charter; and it would follow that the power of granting a medical degree to doctors in physic, would be reduced to a contemptible value. This was partly the case in the Scotch universities: the degree of Edinburgh was, indeed, considered highly respectable, and equal to any, because the student, before obtaining his diploma, was subjected to a strict examination: the degree of Glasgow was also considered respectable, but that of St. Andrew had a distinction quite the other way.

Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, on behalf of the university of Cambridge, addressed their lordships for about an hour, but did not enter fully into his argument, which he reserved for a future occasion, owing to their lordships having signified that the time had arrived when they should prepare to go to the house. The whole of the observations which the learned gentleman did make was in a strain of ridicule of the London university, of noble dukes (or "dukery," as he styled them), who are shareholders in the "concern and of the common council of the city of London, who seem mightily concerned to have a medical college to fly to after the toils of their counters." He called them a "unionists' medical society," and said it was rather too bad to hear of the common council of the city of London and the "Cheapside" men coming forward to ask the crown for a medical and scientific charter, embracing oculists, aurists, dentis, &c. He charter, embracing oculists, aurists dentists, &c. He characterised the whole thing as a "joint stock" affair, from which character the names of the noble Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, and Sussex, *cum multis aliis*, who would have no objection doubtless, to receive their dividends, could not save it: and observed that, to use a city phrase, those illustrious names were already "posted." He thought, however, to use another city expression, that it would turn out "a bill of long date." After various other observations, in connection with which he dragged the common council of London in, and some of which related to the numerous shades of "sensuality" which could not be nurtured, he said, in a university proposed to be governed on the principles of the London university, the learned gentleman concluded by asserting that "the King, as head of the church, could not legally, in his executive power, grant a charter to an institution professing the principles of the London university."

The arguments were then adjourned to Saturday. *Examiner, April* 27.

BRUSSELS.—MAY 2.

One of the greatest practical grievances with which English residents here have to reproach the present Government is the change for the worse which has been lately established in the departure of the Ostend mail. Instead of 6 o'clock. the hour at which letters used for years past to be despatched, 5 is now the latest moment. This is a melancholy proof of retrograde notions in the details of business. The distance to Ostend is about 60 miles; the mail-packet sails for Dover at 10 o'clock on the Wednesday and Saturday mornings; so there are 7 hours employed from the time the mail bags are made up here—that is, at the rate of three miles and a half per hour—for their conveyance. The really wanton curtailment of the time from 6 to 5 must be a considerable inconvenience to any one sending letters of business to England To a political correspondence it is more particularly a grievance, from the circumstance of the Chamber of Representatives concluding their sittings generally about half-past 4, or sometimes at 5 o'clock, so as to make is next to impossible in most instances, and completely so in some, to tell the result of any particular debate by the regular post the same day. On Tuesday last, for instance, when I closed my letter at half-past 4, a member was holding forth on the question of an address to the King, with every chance of an adjourned debate; but in half an hour later, the worn-out and irritated assembly, amidst a scene of tumult quite unparalled, resolved to put a stop to the threadbare discussion, and a division was clamorously called for and uproariously carried, to the infinite delight of the reading and rational public, and pre-eminently so to those who from duty or curiosity had been urged to wade through the volumes of verbiage written and spoken on the subject. I had anticipated the result of this division, whenever it might take place. There was a large majority in favour of Ministers. On the first section of the address, which related to the pillages, the members were 51 against 27; on the second, as regarded the expulsion of foreigners, 51 against 32. It is thus established, on legislative authority most distinctly pronounced, and in an assembly by no means subservient or even friendly to the Government, that the Ministers were innocent of the heavy offences laid to their charge in relation to the deplorable doings of the 5th and 6th of April; and moreover that the law of the 28th Vendemaire, authorizing the summary expulsion of foreigners, has not been abrogated by the Belgian Constitution, but is to be held permanently and legally applicable at the discretion and on the responsibility of the Government.

As far as I can collect the sentiments of rational and well-informed people, the opinion of the public at large is conformable to the decision of the chamber on the first part of the question. Ministers are, I think, held guiltless by the great majority of citizens of having abetted, encouraged, or culpably permitted, the mob outrages so amply detailed and commented on. It appears to be now pretty generally admitted that, considering the difficulty of their situation, all the authorities acted as well as it was well possible to do. There are, no doubt, party predilections and personal prejudices as active to day as they were a month ago; and many individuals of a certain stamp, and some of an uncertain stamp of politics, would be ready to deny the inferences I draw, and unwilling to abate one atom of the exaggerated censure so freely lavished in the first heat of their excitement. There is, however, and most fortunately for the country, a large class of patriots and not a few foreign residents, who can reflect with moderation on what passes, who care not one farthing for the Ministers, as Ministers, but whose main desire is to see Belgium free, prosperous, and happy, to represent it in its true colours to other countries, and to endeavour to aid in its being justly appreciated abroad as well as at home. Among that class, and it is really it alone whose opinions are good for anything, their measures taken for the expulsion of foreigners are, as far as I can pretend to judge, viewed with feelings much less favourable to Ministers than those expressed on the former question. No one of common sense and common candour will deny the absolute necessity of the Government being legally invested with such a power as they have exercised, but many condemn them for availing themselves of such a law as that which they brought into action. It was ill considered, certainly, to seek for a precedent in the vilest period of the French revolution for measures meant to purge the country of the supposed disciples of that epoch and its monsters; and it was besides flagrant in the public memory that Messrs. Lebeau and Rogier, when editors of a small journal at Liege during the late reign, had vehemently reprobated the application of this very law by the then Minister of Justice, M. Van Maanen, in the case of a Frencheman named Fontane. A dozen sophistries, or even good arguments, could not suffice to convince people to-day that dissimilar circumstances wholly alter the spirit and principle of leading political transactions. The public have decidedly pronounced on the inconsistency of Messrs. Lebeau and Rogier, and the law they patronize is now more generally odious than it even was when under the ban of their disapproval. Had they fearlessly acted on the necessity of the case, and on their personal responsibility expelled such individuals as they had good cause for getting rid of, and then demanded a bill of indemnity, and a new law, disdaining to make use of that they had themselves denounced as unworthy, they would have carried everything triumphantly through, and raised themselves to a height far above the reach of factious discontent. But the public men of Belgium are not, as it appears to me, men of that calibre. They are almost all, Ministers as well as Deputies, lawyers rather than statemen. There is a narrowness of special pleading in their acts and speeches. They want breath in their eloquence and vigour in their measures. The general conduct of the Chamber is just and temperate; but whether from misconception of their own mandate, or contempt for the Ministers, the representatives of the nation constantly encroach, as I have more than once observed, on the powers of the Executive; and the members of the Cabinet are treated by them rather as Chefs de Bureaux than as Ministers of State. The people readily catch their tone from the Chamber, and little consideration or confidence being thus given to the ministers, a very undue share of responsibility is shifted on the Sovereign. In the late measures of expulsion, for instance, it was on the prudence of the King alone that the least reliance was placed. But it is on the reports of his Ministers that Leopold must, in most cases, decide; and that being the fact, it is certainly hard on him to have had his name identified with such ungracious proceedings, the whole merit or demerit of which essentially belongs to others The country at large is, I apprehend, dissatisfied, not so much with what has been done, as in the apprehension of what may be attempted. Be it observed, that of 35 foreigners who received notice of expulsion, only 19 were expelled; and this, though done at one and the same time, and chiefly in Brussels, was for all Belgium, and for a period of more than three years and a half of revolution and war. Still there is a vague sense of insecurity afloat. Rumours of projected laws, without any specific statement, are heard on all sides. The insincerity of the northern despots is evident to every one. The facility with which the King of Holland carried his late financial measures through the States-General, and consequent continuance of his army on the Belgian frontier in full force, are also unsatisfactory signs of the times. The good news of the quadruple alliance for the settlement of Spain and Portugal balances, no doubt, those items of uneasiness. But the great wants of this country are an influential ministry, and the decided conviction that the English and French Governments are actively urging forward the settlement of the Dutch and Belgian question.—*Times, May* 5.

C.

PERA, MARCH 39.

"Perfectly agreeing with those who consider the treaty concluded on the 29th of January at St Petersburgh between Russia and Turkey an important, indeed most important, fact, we deeply regret our inability of in any way sharing the great pleasure which some pretend it has afforded them. To us, here, it appears in no other light than a further act on the part of Russia to secure Turkey's thraldom,—an additional chain, to render impossible her devoted victim's escape from the altar where her ambition has so artfully bound it. Not only we cannot perceive that this treaty is "advantageous to the Turkish empire," but are even perfectly at a loss to conceive by which perversion of logic it were possible to give to a similar proposition even the shadow of probability. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia, which is pointed out as one of the advantages Turkey is to derive from this treaty, and a proof of Russia's moderation, is a circumstance which, without benefiting the former country in any way, is too immaterial to the real interests of the latter to deserve being called a sacrifice on her part. Too well is Russia aware of the nature of the basis on which the supremacy of her influence in the principalities rests, to be apprehensive of any diminution of its omnipotence after their evacuation Indebted for their nomination solely to the Emperor's will—aware that the duration of his good pleasure only can insure the continuation of their reign—bound, on the other hand, by no ties to Turkey—influenced by no apprehension from that quarter—the hospodurs necessarily must readily comply with their constituent's views, and as punctually obey his orders as the Russian Governors who preceded them. Like faithful stewards, their duty will be to husband the resources of the country intrusted to their care, so as to convert it into an inexhaustible depot capable of supplying the wants of their protector's army whenever circumstances shall occasion its passage through it. To facilitate the execution of this duty, no doubt, and at the same time conciliate the affection of the inhabitants, already sufficiently well disposed in favour of their co-religionaries, Russia has totelly exempted them from the annual tribute they were bound to pay to the Porte, consisting of timber, cattle, salt, corn, &c. So long as Silistria and the territory three leagues around it remain in the hands of Russians—as Gheurgovo, Ibraïla, and the four fortresses on the banks of the Danube, occupied by the Turks before the last war, continue levelled to the ground—as the mouth of this important river is under the control of Russia, does not the command of so extensive a line, of so formidable a *tête de pont*, insure to her not only the possession of the level country between the Pruth and the above-mentioned stream, but also the facility of penetrating at once into the heart of European Turkey? This military position is by far too precious ever to be given up; and the immense sums of money expended on Silistria's fortifications, the erection of stone barracks, stone-houses, and the conversion of its mosques into churches, clearly point out that its present possessors do little consider their stay there as provisional. As nothing could grieve Russia more deeply than relinquishing a fortress to her of so vital importance, her "good sense" prompted her to introduce into the new treaty with the Porte a clause, in virtue of which its occupation is assured to her for an indefinite instead of a limited period. To obtain this end without awakening the slumbering vigilance of jealous nations, Russia, concealing her intentions behind the sooft and so successfully assumed mask of moderation, generosity, and disinterestedness, going even to the length of attributing her motives to a feeling of commisseration towards the impoverished Sultan, unblushingly gives out, than in order relieve her unfortunate friend "from the pressure of engagements imposed upon him by the treaty of Adrianople," she is willing to allow him the option of paying the remaining portion of the war indemnity whenever the state of his finances shall make this payment convenient. Mark the consequence of this act of Russian moderation! According to stipulations, as the evacuation of Silistria is to take place only when the extinction of Turkey's debt to Russia is effected, it naturally follows that the latter Power's Cabinet has acquired now the right of keeping it till the Turks are capable of satisfying their claims—an event against the possibility of whose occurrence, effectual measures can be readily found. This apparent demonstration of moderation Russia has well calculated will not only be favourable to her designs, but turn out of the highest importance, by the moral effect her truly able diplomatic agents will cause it to operate in her favour on public opinion in Europe. This fact, coupled with the evacuation of the principalities, will in their hands be converted into a talisman, whose magic touch shall convert the apprehensions of the suspicious into sources of self-congratulation, and lull into fatal lethargy the jealousy of rivals. Its operation seems already to be in full action, and in the state of infatuation to which France and England have been reduced by its influence, the extensive tract of country in Asia granted in this treaty by Turkey to Russia, important as it is both as a military and commercial position, is considered by them, not as a breach of the integrity of Turkey, but as an additional advantage conferred upon her by her generous ally—not as a proof of Russia's ambition, but as an additional corroboration of her moderation.

"The sum exacted by the former treaty is now reduced to one-third," triumphantly cry out the admirers of Russian liberality. To be correct, this statement should be thus worded (out of the original debt, amounting to 10,000,000 of ducats, about 4,000,000 having been already paid by Turkey), the remainder of the sum exacted by the former treaty is now reduced to one-third. One would from this expression be led to conclude that this reduction has been operated in consequence of a donation of 2,000,000 on the part of Russia. The truth is, that this sum has been granted to Turkey in compensation for the extensive tract of country she consented, in the treaty of St. Petersburgh, to give up to Russia, to enable her to round her Asiatic frontiers—or, in plain language, Turkey has been prevailed upon by Russia to sell her, for the sum of 2,000,000 of ducats, so many thousand square miles of the Pachalic of Akhattsick. We see in this circumstance motives to admire rather the "good sense" than the generosity of Russia. Every one here, aware that when Count Orloff arrived at Constantinople bearer of the treaty which he prevailed upon the trembling Sultan to sign at Unkiar Skelessi, the promise had repeatedly been made by him that he would use his influence on his Imperial master's mind to obtain a reduction of 2,000,000 in favour of his friend and ally Sultan Mahmoud—every one, we repeat, was fully persuaded that the bargain in virtue of which the Dardanelles were placed at the disposal of Russia, and her protectorate over this empire established, not being of the worst, the request of the able negotiator who struck it should unconditionally be granted. Nicholas is evidently more *exigeant* than the Count. The extension of the Asiatic frontiers of his empire, to his moderation's taste, was mentioned by him to the thunderstruck Achmet Pacha as the *sine quâ non* to his granting his favourite's request.

How far a similar treaty can be thought a fair subject of congratulation we cannot understand. To say that it is due to the influence which the union of England and France, and the firm and concerted language of these two Powers, have acquired in the councils of St. Petersburgh, is indeed too bad. The bitterest irony could not supply expressions more galling to the feelings of those Powers, more insulting to their dignity, when the facts are, that, in spite of their protests against the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, not only a single iota's alteration has not taken place in any one of its articles, but an additional treaty has been concluded between Turkey and Russia, to legitimate the latter's aggrandizement at the expense of the former's territorial integrity, and consolidate the political preponderance this natural enemy has been so fatally exerting over the destinies of Turkey,—a preponderance that has already been productive of more evil than the best-directed efforts of her armies and fleets were able to accomplish. The diplomatic and material demonstrations made lately by England

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and France have had no other result than to convince the Turks of our willingness to relieve them from the Russian yoke, and of our inability to do it. What other inference can they draw from our satisfaction with the conduct of Russia, than that our councils and those of France either are disunited, as Admiral de Rigny's emissary, M. Bois le Comte, has laboured hard to persuade them, or that we feel the impossibility of coping with the formidable Autocrat? The practical application of this conviction must inevitably be, where they can place no reliance on the good intentions of France and England, or calculate any longer on the results of the interests of those Governments, by every means to avoid collision with a Power before which even those Powers, though committed, compromised, and insulted, have been obliged to recoil.—*Times, May 5.*

EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 26.

The dissolution of the enfeebled tottering Turkish empire, produced as much by the machinations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, whose present professions of disinteresteduess and of a wish to maintain the peace of Europe are believed by none, as by its own abominable system of government, is awaited within this year by some of the best informed persons of the Levant. That expectation contributes to awaken public curiosity as to the actual state of Egypt where, as at the time of the partition of the dominions of Alexander the Great, a fortunate soldier must obtain the sovereignty. Intrigues of every sort are at work, and rumours of the most contradictory kind are in continual circulation, in order to influence public opinion. Alarmed by the determination of England and France, at the close of last year, to send an expedition, naval and military, in order to break the chain which Russia wishes to place across the Dardanelles, the Czar has consented for a time to temporize and to parley, in order that his southern provinces may recover from the famine resulting from the bad harvest of last year; he therefore lately sent an agent, as Consul-General, hither, to coax, to conciliate, and if possible to outwit Mehemet Ali, and the Russian satellite, Prussia, has followed the example by accrediting a Consul also. Those who know best the secret springs of action at Constantinople assert, unhesitatingly, that some occurrences of the most important nature are speedily expected, and that this opportunity will not be neglected either by Nicholas or Metternich. The political position of Egypt must therefore change; it cannot therefore continue even in name subject to the Porte; it is therefore useful to look seriously as its advantages as well as defects.

Governed during the three last centuries by a sort of oriental oligarchy, consisting of 24 persons, raised invariably from the rank of slaves, Egypt presented the extraordinary spectacle of an aristocratical republic, where men raised from the lowest grade ruled with despotism over two millions and a half of people. Occasionally a fortunate military leader threw off the yoke of the Sultan, but as invariably he became the victim of his folly. When France and England, in the beginning of this century, combated on this soil, the superiority of European discipline and tactics became evident, and Mehemet Ali, by adopting them, as well as by following the road chalked out for him by some persons interested in the civilization of this country, has succeeded in establishing a government over which the Porte has no control. There are some who contend that this power was created by the schemes of Russia, in order to effectuate the ruin of the Sultan; there are others who imagine that the ancient Government of France encouraged it, in order through its means to do disservice to the British establishments in India. Both may have contributed a part, but the fact is now evident, that Egypt is now alike independent of the one and of the other, and of the Porte also.

Originally a servant, which in Turkey is no disgrace, as almost all their great men rise from that class, Mehemet Ali, by a continuation of fortunate events, and by unscrupulously sacrificing all who opposed his ambition, has succeeded in wielding a sceptre. His natural talents, of the highest order, soon showed the faults of all who had before him dared to become Sovereigns under the Porte; he joined civilization, and although the nation be but semi-civilized, he has now the Sultan enchained between him and Russia. The plans, the means, the progress of this remarkable man, are already subjects of history; his actual position and future prospects are the object of this inquiry.

Profiting of the means which civilization thus afforded him, Mehemet Ali has conquered districts far beyond those formerly subjected to the Ottoman yoke. The whole of Arabia, Nubia, Sennaar, and Darfur are now obedient to his will. Yet by a sort of political fiction, the Sultan professes still to be his Sovereign Lord and Master. The number of Turks in Egypt do not now amount according to good testimony, to 10,000 persons capable of bearing arms, and they cannot expect to subjugate it anew.

The agents of the Porte busy themselves in decrying every measure adopted by Mehemet Ali; they accuse him of inordinate ambition, and of effecting the ruin of this country, as if it were possible for any Pacha to govern it under the Sultan. By assimilating the discipline of the Arabs to that of Europe, Mehemet Ali has created a powerful army and navy among a people who were slaves, while the Sultan, by attempting to follow the same path, has destroyed all the strength of his empire. In contradistinction to the system practised at Constantinople and in the Turkish provinces, Mehemet Ali, who exercises with a strong hand his unlimited power, administers justice. The Turks fear and hate him, as having wrested from them the means of oppression in which they so much delight; the Arabs fear and obey him, because he alone has been able to raise them from slavery, and although a despot, has given a nationality which they had lost during ages. The quantity of his human evils has produced in Turkey an almost total depopulation in Egypt: the same cause contributes too to lessen the population, but in a much less degree; in Egypt, however, a brilliant prospect opens for futurity, while in Turkey all is sinking into darkness and destruction.

The person of Mehemet Ali is too well known to need description. His frank, open, yet dignified manner insures respect from those who visit him; his dark gray eyes yet beam with vivacity, and penetrate with awe such of the Arabs as approach him; to Europeans, and especially to British subjects, he affords every facility of an interview, and listens with attention; he pays the highest respect to such British Peers as honour him with a visit, and in order to receive them rises from the divan on which, as a Turk, he is usually seated, advances into the middle of the saloon. The Marquis of Waterford, who visited him lately prior to going up the Nile to see the ruins of Thebes, was received in that manner The day is dedicated to business; he rises before the sun, and receives from the earliest hour to 9 o'clock, when he either retires to the harem or rides about to see the improvements.

In a climate such as Egypt, where families live upon vegetables and drink water solely, there exists but littele excitement to industry. Hence the huts of the villagers on the banks of the Nile are but mere receptacles for the night. The children are seen running about naked, and persons of advanced age, even in winter, require but a thin cotton or linen loose garment. Those who contrast their appearance with the inhabitants of Europe state that there must be misery where such want exists; others, who compare them with the other Africans, say that they appear happy. while the philanthropist preaches to Mehemet Ali the necessity of removing the obstacles to improvement Mehement Ali asserts that he has done a great deal. There are persons who contend that the population has decreased in a most extraordinary degree. Mehemet declares that the increase of the produce proves that the population has by no means diminished. His opponents describe the quantity of land formerly under culture as an undeniable proof that the people have diminished; Mehemet Ali states that several districts which were without inhabitants on the withdrawal of the French armies, are now remarkable for fertility and abundance; and he instances his determination of formings luices at the junction of Rosetta and Damietta (branches of the Nile) in order to be able to send the whole current of the river at the period of the increase into either, so as to overflow a greater quantity of land, which will contribute to produce a considerable increase of the inhabitants of the Delta and of the neighbouring country.

The fewness of their wants, and the facility with which those wants are supplied, deprive the peasantry of the wish to great exertion--yet the expenditure of Mehement Ali demands considerable taxation, and a system has consequently been superinduced which has thrown almost all the land into the possession of the Government. In the villages the Turks, whose oppression has passed into a proverb, indicating that nothing can be more cruel, were formerly seignoral masters, and compelled active industry. This Pacha, who succeeded them, during some years collected an abundant supply of every product. He introduced the culture of cotton, which in 1825 gave him 500,000 quintals, yet the result of his system were that in 1833 the number of quintals, did not exceed 110,000. In 1825 the quantity of grain exported was 600,000 ardebs, now it does not amount to the tithe of that quantity. Force has become necessary to oblige the peasantry to cultivate, and as their attachment to the soil will not permit them to emigrate, the Turks of the villages, or the tax gatherers, apportion out the land fitted by the overflow of the Nile for cultivation to the different families, who in proportion to their means are called on to advance the rent, which varies from 50 to 80 piasters (from 10*s.* to 20*s.*) per feddan (rather less than an acre). When the harvest arrives the peasants pay a fourth of the product by way of tax to the Pacha's agents who besides take the whole of the crop, as the grand monopolists of the country, and who in return pay the cultivation in teskeres, or notes of hand on the treasury, at the valuation established by the Government. These notes are never paid at the appointed time, the consequence of which is, that they are usually at a discount of from 14 to 15 per cent. If a peasant be unable, either through indolence or misfortune, to make good the amount due to the tax-gatherer, his village is responsible for the amount. The system of notes of hand, or teskeres, is productive of ruin to thousands and especially to the cultivators of silk in Syria. But it affords an enormous gain to the Jews and money-lenders of the villages, and especially of the capital. Yet when the season for cultivation arrives, the peasants are bound anew to begin their labours.

Strange, oppressive, inhuman as this system may appear, it has its supporters, particularly among the Copts, as the descendants of the inhabitants prior to the invasion of the Arabs are called. They are Christians at least in name, who from the oppressions to which their ancestors, as cultivators, were subjected from the Arabs, were obliged to seek a livelihood in other professions; and from their knowledge of arithmetic and of writing are usually employed as clerks and tax-gatherers, and now retaliate on the Arabs the oppression under which they formerly laboured. Mehemet Ali has latterly introduced some alleviation by appointing the Arab sheiks, or chief inhabitants of each village, to be the apportioners of the soil and the collectors of the produce; and what must strike Europeans with astonishment, is to find that there is a strong rivalry in each village for the privilege. As the possession of wealth is the criterion, some of those creatures, whose appearance betokens the most debasing poverty produce considerable sums of money to prove themselves wealthier than their neighburs. The character of the Arabs, long known for hiding their money in the earth, the results of years of slavery, is thereby demonstrated, for an Arab will never pay 100 pence, if he thinks he can avoid the payment, until he has received at least 100 blows or a bastinado from the officers. This rivalry of the peasantry also shows that Mehemet Ali knows the people, for when the most moving pictures of misery were laid before him he has been heard to exclaim—"You do not understand the Arabs; they are better off under my Government than they were before under the Turks."

(To be continued.)

NUTS FOR STRONG TEETH.

(From the Oxford University Magazine for March)

1.

Whether it is not a wise arrangement in the Senate, for speeches to be made with full houses in one part of the session, and business to be transacted with empty benches at another?

2.

Whether it is not magnanimous in the Conservatives to patronise movement newspapers, while the bigotry of the movement party refuses to take in Conservative papers; and whether it does not show unbounded confidence in the strength of the conservative cause to risk throwing into the radical scale the whole weight of the daily press?

3.

Whether it might not be advisable to delay the revision of our Liturgy till revisers can be found of equal learning, taste, and piety, with the original compilers?

4.

Whether the economical government now introduced into India is not practically more expensive than the corrupt and extravagant one which has been exploded?

5.

Whether the five millions of paupers in Ireland do not show unheard-of patriotism by remaining there, since every one of them has only to spend three years in any parish throughout England, and get possession of an estate?

6.

Whether it is wise in a nation more than in an individual to pay twenty-eight shillings in the pound?

7

Whether the most ignorant Romish priest ought not to baffle the most learned of our divines, since in the hands of the former the same argument—the authority of the Romish See—is equally effective against all classes of opponents, and may compose his whole stock of divinity; whereas the latter must have an armory of different arguments against different heresies, and be prepared to contend with Romanists, Antinomians, Methodists, Independents, Quakers, Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Socinians?

8.

Whether the recent calamity in Great Britain, of over abundant food, clothing and population, was ever before visited upon any country; and whether excess of production may not sometimes be confounded with deficient means of distribution?

9.

Whether it is more respectful to reject at once a revelation from the Deity, or to make a revelation say the very opposite of what it means?

10.

Whether the Socinian can fairly censure the grand Inquisitor for employing torture on a witness in the discovery of truth, when he himself does not scruple to put a *text* upon the rack, and draw from it what sense he pleases?

11.

Whether rashness, being less expected, is not more dangerous is an old, than in a young statesman?

12.

Whether those who talk most of their own *poverty* are not generally the *richest*, and those who talk most of *economy* the most *extravagant*; and whether Joseph Hume has saved us more by his parsimony, than he has cost us by his printing?

13.

Whether it be more foolish to affirm that chance made a statue, or that chance made a man; that the lenses of telescope came together at random, or the nerves and fibres of the eye?

14.

In the golden days when land of the third degree of fertility is driven out of cultivation, what is to become of the cultivators?

15.

When corn is as cheap in England as in Poland, whether corn-growers must not be as ill-paid in the one country as in the other?

16.

If the wages of agricultural labourers come down, whether those of mechanics can continue up?

17.

Whether the country that feeds must not be mistress of the country that is fed?

18.

Of the population of twenty millions in England and Ireland, whether the larger proportion are Protestants, or Catholics, and whether the established religion in an united kingdom should not be the religion of the majority?

19.

Whether it is advisable that a Candidate for holy orders should be allowed to pass at either University and be ordained Deacon and Priest, without knowing a single reason why there should be a Bishop to ordain him, or in Liturgy for him to read?

2 .

Whether it was not right in the Duke of Newcastle to build and endow a church, and whether therefore, it is not wrong that nobody should thank him?

21.

Whether the canon law requires Divine service to be made a penance, and forbids that parish churches should be made as comfortable as methodist meeting-houses; and whether the rich could not afford stoves and chandeliers for the one, as easily as the poor for the other?

22.

Whether the ladies of Clapham, who are too humane to sweeten their tea with West India *sugar*, ever wear a *cotton* gown, or sit on a chintz-covered sofa?

23.

Whether the number whom the learned professions can maintain is not limited; whether it is not more painful to sink, than pleasing to rise in the world, and whether charitable foundations therefore, do a real work of charity in forcing up the lower orders to fill the stations of the higher?

24.

Whether questions such as the following form good specimens of examinatorial sagacity, and would direct the studies of the freshman to the philosophy of history and the mysteries of faith?

"What was the space between the towers on the walls of Platææ?"

"Mention the priestess of Juno at Argos, the chief ephor at Sparta, and the archon at Athens in the first year of the Peloponnesian war?

"What were the names of the ten Athenian generals at Marathon?"

"In what part of Egypt did the *porrum* grow, and in what part did the *cæpe*?"

"Enumerate in geographical order the names of the different nations mentioned in the catalogue of Xerxes's army; state any peculiarities in the description of them which have been confirmed by modern discoveries; and give their modern names?"

"What kings had Abraham been slaughtering when he was blessed by Melchizedek?"

"What artist made the shovels and basins for the temple of Solomon?"

"Which of the kings of Israel resembled Brutus at the court of Tarquin, and when?

"How many cubits did the waters rise above the highest mountains during the Flood?"

"What was the colour of the thread which Rahab hung from her windows in the wall of Jericho?"

"What hospitality did Lydia show, and to whom?"

25.

On the establishment of a reformed monarchy in France, A. D. 1790, whether the constitutional government ought to have sought alliance with the right, or with the left: whether the right ought to the destruction of the centre, and whether the same policy is not likely to be followed in Great Britain with the same result?

26.

Whether wringing the hands, beating the breast, wishing oneself unborn, and the other ostentious ceremonies of sorrow, bespeak more the greatness of the misery, or the littleness of the mind?

27.

If there were not a minister in every parish, whether we should not quickly find cause to increase the number of constables; and if churches were not employed as temples for the hearers of the law of God, whether there would not be need of them as prisons for the breakers of the law of man?

28.

Whether any Scotchman ever had as many cousins as Lord Grey, and whether they are not all of them *highly-gifted* individuals?

29.

Since it is now demonstrated that parents ought not to prejudice their children in favour of any one system of religion, whether non-intervention ought not consistently to be extended further, and young persons allowed without the bias of education to choose also, their morals and their manners for themselves?

30.

Whether it is a greater evil to dance attendance for three hours to present petitions, or six hours to receive them?

31.

Whether atheistical philosophers when they speak or the wisdom of nature mean the wisdom of *chance* of the wisdom of *God*?

32.

In the impending struggle between Capital and Labour in this country, whether that which can hold out longest, must not ultimately triumph; whether the contest will not be attended with imminent peril, and perhaps ruin to both; and whether the government by timely measures might not avert so terrible a catastrophe?

MISCELLANEA.

ANTEDILUVIAN MAN.—The journal of Madrid, the *Athenée*, publishes a very singular letter respecting a discovery recently made, and which particularly relates to natural history. It appears that in digging the canal of Sopena, a rock was found about eight feet under the surface, and beneath this rock at eighteen feet some argillaceous earth. At this spot a human body in a state of petrefaction was discovered, of which the bones, having the marks of veins and arteries, resembled a whitish piece of stone. This body was eighteen feet long (ten inches and three lines French.) The head was two feet broad, and the chest three feet in breadth. A physician and surgeon examined the body, and recoguised it to be a man. Several of the most respectable persons have visited the spot for the purpose of seeing the great curiosity. Several learned persons have supposed that this man of eighteen feet must have lived before the deluge. There is no doubt that the authorities will take care that this relic will be preserved for future examination. [The poet, it would seem, was well justified in saying, "Vixere ante Agamemnona fortes."]

TITLES AND DIGNITIES.—It is whispered in the court circles, that an addition to the baronetage will immediately take place on the abolition of the fees on patents being completed. On the other hand it is asserted that a recommendation has been made to government in the highest quarter, that the number of knights of the several orders should not for the present be further increased but under very especial circumstances.

PENSIONS, &c.—Sir James Graham has brought into the House of Commons a bill for the future regulation of retiring pensions and allowances, which is a great improvement on the old practice, and must involve considerable saving to the country. The scale of allowance generally is to be reduced, and the number of persons eligible at any given time to pensions to be limited. A certain duration of service is also required. One excellent feature in the bill is the proposition that every person claiming pensions must subscribe a memorial and declaration to the effect not only that he has so served, but "that the amount of income from other sources is so limited as to bring him within the meaning of the act," which is, that the foundation of pensions so payable is a consideration "not only of the services performed by the individual to the state, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain that station in life which he may have filled."

LAW CHANGES.—The Court of Common Pleas will be immediately opened to the bar, as it has already been to the attornies. This arrangement will be even more advantageous to the public than to the legal profession. The present system has been long and justly the subject of complaint, and it has caused the business to go into other courts where the same restrictions did not prevail. Monopolies are bad in all trades, but a monopoly which forces a plaintiff or a defendant to employ a dull man with a black patch on his wig, when he might for the same sum have a brilliant advocate without a patch, is barbarism which no country but England could have endured up to the present day.—*Times.* In another quarter we find it said that Mr. Baron Vaughan is to be removed to the Common Pleas—Mr. Baron Williams to the King's Bench—that their places in the Court of Exchequer are to be supplied by Mr. Justice James Parke and Mr. Justice Alderson.

A WOLF LOOSE IN THE TOWER.—On Sunday, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the inhabitants of the Tower were thrown into a state of indescribable terror and alarm by the escape from his cage, in the menagerie adjoining that fortress, of a large and furious wolf. The animal having, by some means or other, released himself from his den, commenced a prowl within the precincts. A little terrier dog falling in his way he pursued it into the room of a sergeant in the garrison to whom it belonged. The wife of the sergeant and her two children were dreadfully terrified, but as the savage intruder confined himself to his first victim, they contrived to escape from the room and close the door on him. Thus shut up, he was eventually noosed and taken back to his cage. The little dog is not dead, the wolf appearing to have only made a single wound in its throat, and thus to have sucked its blood without mangling the animal.

THE TAILORS.—It is believed, says the correspondent of a morning paper, that 20,000 men are thrown out of work by the strike among the tailors. These receive an allowance of 1*s.* a day from the trade's union funds; amounting thus to 1,000*l*, a day, or 300,000*l*, a year, omitting Sundays. It is elsewhere said, that in consequence of this strike, several of the masters have taken into consideration the propriety of employing females in the place of men.

The Irish government has received a memorial from the magistrates of Westmeath for the proclamation of the Coercion Bill in the barbonies of Facbin Deloin, and Moyashell. An alarming tithe act had occurred at Drumcollaher, in which upwards of twenty lives have been lost by the musquetry of the troops and police who were compelled by the violence of attack to fire.

UNITED STATES.—Commercial affairs are improving in the United States. Messrs Allen and Co. are going on again. They have shown their creditors a surplus of 500,000 dollars.

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